

# THE WESTERN FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN:

A JOURNAL FOR THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S  
AID COMMISSION.

VOL. II.

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## TERMS.

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The BULLETIN is edited by the Corresponding Secretary of the Western Department. It is designed to furnish such intelligence from the field of labor in the South as will best illustrate the physical, social and moral condition and wants of the Colored People; the nature and success of the work of the Commissions among them; and to note whatever of interest may transpire in connection with the Commissions in the North, and thus give to the public the data from which correct and intelligent views may be formed of the great work of benevolence that God has laid upon the American people.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS relating to the BULLETIN, to secure attention, may be addressed—"Rev. J. M. Walden, D. D., Box 2747, Chicago, Ill." Enclosures of money are at the risk of the senders.

Any accredited agent of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipt for moneys in the publisher's name.

Officers of recognized auxiliaries are requested to interest themselves in extending our circulation. All lists of names, however, must be accompanied by the money.

## CONTENTS.

Constitution of the Western Department.....	Page 25
Address and Circular of Gen. Fisk.....	26
Appeal from Colored Men of Missouri.....	27
A Petition to the President.....	28
Number of the Destitute.....	29
Letter from Alabama.....	29
From English School-Girls.....	30
Paying in Advance.....	30
A Voice from Missouri.....	31
Colored Normal School at Nashville.....	31
From our Teachers.....	34
Letters from Washington, Miss.—Knoxville, Tenn.—Memphis, Tenn.—Springfield, Mo.—Dayton, O.—Mobile, Ala.—Pine Bluff, Ark.—Orphan Asylum at Natchez—Camp Nelson, Ky.—Louisville, Ky., etc.	38
Freedmen's College.....	39
Notes in Washington.....	39
Treatment of the Freedmen.....	39
Economy of Suffrage.....	40
Not Cured Yet.....	41
Editorial Department.....	42
Children's Department.....	45
Northwestern Commission—Receipts, etc.	45
Western.....	49
Advertisements.....	52

## CONSTITUTION OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.

In order to secure in the West an efficient union of those who labor to relieve and elevate the Freedmen, to protect the public against irresponsible collectors, to establish a common and efficient means of co-operation with the General Governments through the Freedmen's Bureau, in aiding the Freed people to become industrious, intelligent and christian men and women, and to secure to this great work of benevolence, all the strength of harmonious action, and all the advantages of a General Western Organization, located in, and adjacent to the field where the work is to be done, the following Constitution is adopted for the WESTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION:

ART. I. This Department shall be composed of the Officers and Directors of the Western and Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, not exceeding twenty from each, together with such persons as may be designated by the Society of Friends in the West, not exceeding two from each yearly meeting, and the Officers and Managers of recognized Branch Societies of the Western and Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commissions, not exceeding three from each.

ART. II. The Department shall annually elect a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be the General Officers of the Department, and shall serve until their successors shall be chosen.

ART. III. The administration of the Department shall be entrusted to an Executive Committee, composed of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer, and six delegates from the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, and the same number from the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission,—four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and it shall hold quarterly meetings alternately at Chicago and Cincinnati, but may hold special meetings upon its own adjournment, or by request of the Board of Directors of either Commission.

ART. IV. The Executive Committee shall exercise the following powers, subject to the revision of the Department, viz:

Sec. 1. Decide all questions relating to the general policy of the Department; divide and arrange the fields of collections and labor; harmonize the action

of the Commissions, and settle all matters of dispute between them.

Sec. 2. Commission all Teachers and Agents appointed by either of the Commissions; adopt rules and regulations for the uniform government of all Teachers and Agents,—all of whom shall report to the Corresponding Secretary of the Department.

Sec. 3. By and with the consent of the Commissions, district their respective fields and locate their collecting agents; appoint others for portions of the field not occupied; said agents to be adopted by the Commission to whose field they are assigned. The work of canvassing to be done in the name of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission—Western Department—the Agents transmitting their collections to the respective Commissions.

Sec. 4. Appropriate from the Departmental Treasury the funds needed for the expenses of the Department, and divide the excess equally between the Commissions.

Sec. 5. Publish a Journal in the interests of the cause, within the Department—its contents to consist in part of Correspondence and Reports of Teachers and Agents of each Commission, the monthly collections of all Agents, and receipts from all other sources,—those to be circulated by the Northwestern Commission to be dated at Chicago, and those for the Western Commission to be dated at Cincinnati—the expenses to be paid by the Commissions according to the number of copies taken.

ART. V. The Western and Northwestern Commissions shall be independent of each other, and of the Department, so far as the collection and disbursement of money and goods, and the selection, supervision and payment of Teachers is concerned.

ART. VI. All funds received by the Treasury of the Department, except such as shall have a special direction from donors, shall be equally divided between the Northwestern and Western Freedmen's Aid Commissions—provided that if at any time the expenses of the Department exceed its receipts, they shall be borne equally by the Commissions.

ART. VII. The Corresponding Secretary of the Department, whose office shall be in Chicago, shall act under the direction of the Executive Committee; issue the credentials to the Teachers and Agents appointed by either Commission, and supervise the general work of the Department; superintend the publication of the Department Paper; advise with each Commission as to the condition and requirements of its work; prepare the Annual Report of the Department, and attend to any other duties usually incident to such office.

ART. VIII. The Treasurer of the Department whose office shall be in Cincinnati, shall without delay transmit moneys intended for either Commission to its Treasury; shall distribute as provided in this Constitution all other funds received by him; shall prepare a monthly statement of all receipts and expenditures for publication in the Department Paper; shall submit a Quarterly Report to the Executive Committee, and an Annual Report to the Annual Meeting of the Department. The Treasurers of the Commissions on or before the tenth of each month, shall furnish the Departmental Treasurer with a monthly statement of all moneys received, not coming from the Treasury of the Department.

ART. IX. An Annual Meeting of the Department

for the election of officers shall be held at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee, provided, that it shall not be held earlier than the fifteenth of September in each year, to which meeting the Executive Committee and the General Officers, shall submit a report of their transactions for the year.

ART. X. The Life Members of each Commission shall be Honorary Members of the Department, and entitled to a Certificate from the Department.

ART. XI. The foregoing Constitution may be revised by the parties now assenting to it, at any time previous to the 1st of January, 1893, but thereafter it shall only be amended by the consent of two-thirds (2/3) of the Department present, the proposed amendment having been recommended by the Executive Committee.

#### ADDRESS OF GENERAL FISK TO THE FREEDMEN.

BUREAU OF R. F. AND A. L.,  
STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,  
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE  
NASHVILLE, December 26, 1895.

FREEDMEN OF KENTUCKY—The Constitution of the United States has been so amended that hereafter no one can be held as a slave anywhere in this country, except as a punishment for crime. All the colored people, therefore, in the State of Kentucky, are free, and your friend, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, desires to address you a few plain words.

I. First of all, you should be grateful to your Heavenly Father, who has broken your bonds and conferred upon you the inestimable boon of freedom.

II. You should recognize your high obligations to the Federal Government, which, in its mighty struggle with the great rebellion, and in its triumph, has been true to the interests of freedom, and has fulfilled its pledge to the oppressed.

III. You should love Kentucky, for it is a noble old State—your native State—your home and the home of your children, and *now a FREE STATE!*

IV. I advise you to remain in your old homes and that you enter into good contract with your former owners and masters. You have been associated with them for many years. You are bound to the old home by many ties; and most of you, I trust, will be able to get on as well with your late masters as with anyone else. But if your former owners will not make fair contracts with you, giving you good wages or a share of crop, you will have a perfect right to go where you can do better.

V. Let me warn you specially against flocking into the town and cities. There are too many people in towns and cities already. Hundreds, unless they speedily remove to the country, will, I fear, fall victims to pestilence. The small-pox is now prevalent, and in a few weeks the cholera may be among us. In the crowded cities you will wear your lives away in a constant struggle to pay high rent for miserable dwellings and scanty allowances of food. Many of your children, I greatly fear, will be found wandering through the streets as vagrants, plunging into the worst vices, and filling the workhouses and the jails. By all means, seek healthy homes in the country.

VI. Now that you are free, and will enjoy the fruits of your own industry, enter upon your new life with a hearty will. You begin it with little beside your hands, but by patient industry and economy, you may soon earn and save enough money to purchase a home of your own, and furnish it with many of the comforts of life.

VII. Let each man turn his heart and his thoughts toward providing a good home for his wife and children, and to aid in the care of his aged parents. Carefully guard and keep sacred the marriage relation. Be lawfully wedded. "Taking up with each other" is an abominable practice, and must perish with the institution which gave it birth.

VIII. Early attention should be given to the education of your children. Purchase books for them, and employ good teachers. You have numerous friends in the country who will aid you in the establishment and support of schools. Be resolved that your children shall be taught reading, writing and arithmetic at least.

IX. Let the past be forgotten. Treat all with respect. Avoid disputes. Demonstrate to the people of Kentucky, and to the world, by your faithful observance of the laws, by your sobriety and good morals, and by your thrift, that you are not only qualified for the precious blessing, but for the high and responsible duties of citizens of the Commonwealth.

X. Until the enactment and enforcement of State laws, giving you full protection, in person and property, impartial justice will be secured to you by the strong arm of the National Government.

CLINTON B. FISK,  
Brevet Major Gen'l and Asst Com'r.

#### CIRCULAR FROM GENERAL FISK.

BUREAU OF F. F. AND A. L.,  
STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,  
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
NASHVILLE, TENN., December 20, 1865.

Circular No. 10.

The ratification of the Constitutional Amendment forever abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the United States having been officially announced to the country by proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated December 13, 1865, this Bureau extends its supervision over persons recently held as slaves in the State of Kentucky.

On the basis of *impartial justice*, this Bureau will promote industry and aid in permanently establishing peace and securing prosperity in the State.

Agencies of the Bureau will be established at points easy of access, and while Superintendents will be cautioned against supervising too much, the fair adjustment of the labor question will receive their earnest attention. They will see that contracts are equitable and their inviolability enforced upon both parties.

No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed by the Bureau, nor will any community or combination of people be permitted to fix rates. Labor must be free to compete with other commodities in an open market.

Parties can make any trade or agreement that is satisfactory to themselves; and, so long as advantage is not taken of the ignorance of the freed people to

deprive them of a fair and reasonable compensation for their labor, either in stipulated wages or a share of products, there will be no interference.

Until the enactment and enforcement of State laws guaranteeing to the freedmen ample protection in person and property, Freedmen's Courts will be established for the adjudication of cases in which they are involved.

The Assistant Commissioner earnestly invites the cordial and hearty co-operation of the civil authorities, and of all good citizens of Kentucky, in the important work of adjusting the new relations arising from the total abolition of slavery.

CLINTON B. FISK,  
Brevet Major Gen'l, Asst Com'r.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF KY.,  
LOUISVILLE, December 21, 1865.

The foregoing "Circular" of Brevet Major General C. B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner, meets my cordial approval, both in its spirit and in its excellent suggestions.

JOHN M. PALMER,  
Major General Commanding.

#### AN EARNEST APPEAL.

We quote the following passages from an earnest appeal recently issued by the colored people of Missouri, to the loyal and liberty-loving citizens of that State:

We are forced to pay taxes without representation—to submit without appeal to laws, however offensive, without a single voice in framing them—to bear arms without the right to say whether against friend or foe, against loyalty or disloyalty. Without suffrage we are forced in strict subjection to a government whose counsels are to us foreign, and are called by our own countrymen to witness a violence upon the primary principle of a republican government, as gross and outrageous as that which justly stirred patriot Americans to throw overboard the tea from English bottoms in a Boston harbor, and to wage the war for independence.

We ask not for social equality with the white man, as is often claimed by the shallow demagogue; for a law higher than human must forever govern social relations.

We ask only that privilege which is now given to the very poorest and meanest of white men who come to the ballot-box.

We demand this as those who are native-born citizens of this State, and have never known other allegiance than to its authority and to these United States.

We demand this in the names of those whose bitter toil has enriched our State, and brought wealth to its homes.

We demand this as those who have ever cheerfully sustained law and order, and who have, within our means, zealously promoted education and morality.

We demand this as those who have been true and loyal to our government from its foundation to the present, and who have never deserted its interests while even in the midst of treason and under subjection to its most violent enemies.

We demand this in the honored name of the nine thousand colored troops, who, with the first opportunity, enlisted under the banner of Missouri, and bared their breasts to the remorseless storm of treason, and by hundreds went down to death in the conflict, while the franchised rebel—the cowardly conservative—the now bitterest enemies to our right to suffrage, remained in quiet at home, safe, and fattened on the fruits of our sacrifice, toil and blood.

We ask for a citizenship based upon a principle so broad and solid that, upon it, black men, white men, and every American-born can equally, safely and eternally stand.

We ask that the organic law of our State shall give to suffrage irrevocable guarantees that shall know of no distinction at the polls on account of color.

If these guarantees are still to be denied, and hereafter color is to mark the line which shall be drawn about the ballot-box, we ask for a statute that shall clearly define the castes and shades of complexion which shall be permitted within, or expelled from, its loyal precincts.

If wealth is to guard the portals of a free suffrage, we ask that our acquirements be respected and admitted to equal representation.

If intelligence shall prescribe the limits, we ask for an impartial discrimination which shall affect white as well as black, and submit, that the entire ignorance and stupidity of the people should not by any presumption be wholly charged to the account of ourselves.

To such a universal test of intelligence we are willing to submit our claims to suffrage, and believe that it would promote a most healthy spirit of emulation and prove the greatest educator of the masses.

Our asserted ignorance is not a condition from choice or disposition, as is now everywhere made evident in the zealous efforts of our people to educate themselves and their children, but arises from the black code legislation of our illiterate franchised masters.

We ask that colored loyalty, industry and intelligence shall receive as full rights, guarantees and privileges as those accorded to white treason, arrogance and indolence.

#### A PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following petition has been presented to President Johnson. It is strong and earnest, and cannot fail to exert an influence in behalf of the freedmen.

To his Excellency **ANDREW JOHNSON**, President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, your petitioners, are colored men of the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards; and we humbly come to you with our request, and yet in great confidence, because you are occupying a place so recently filled by a great man who had proved himself indeed our friend, and it must be that some of his great and good spirit lingers to bless his successor; and then we are assured that you are a man who gives kind attention to all petitioners, and never turns a deaf ear to any one because he may be poor or in humble circumstances. In many respects we are

poor and greatly despised by many of our fellow-men; but we are rich in the possession of the liberty brought us and our wives and our little ones by your noble predecessor, secured to us by the armies of the United States, and promised to be permanent by that victorious flag which now flies in triumph in every State of the Union.

We accept this great boon of freedom with truly thankful hearts, and shall try by our lives to prove our worthiness.

We always loved the old flag; and we have stood by it, and tried to help those who upheld it, through all this Rebellion; and, now that it has brought us liberty, we love it more than ever, and in all future time we and our sons will be ready to defend it by our blood; and we may be permitted to say that such blood as that shed at Fort Wagner and Fort Hudson is not altogether unworthy of such service.

Some of us are soldiers, and have had the privilege of fighting for our country in this war. Since we have become freemen, and been permitted the honor of being soldiers, we begin to feel that we are men, and are anxious to show our countrymen that we can and will fit ourselves for the creditable discharge of the duties of citizenship. We want the privilege of voting. It seems to us that men who are willing on the field of danger to carry the muskets of a republic, in the days of peace ought to be permitted to carry its ballots; and certainly we cannot understand the justice of denying the elective franchise to men who have been fighting for the country, while it is freely given to men who have just returned from four years' fighting against it. As you were once a citizen of North Carolina, we need not remind you, that, up to the year 1835, free colored men voted in this State, and never, as we have heard, with any detriment to its interests. What we desire is, that, preliminary to elections in the returning States, you would order the enrollment of all loyal men without regard to color. But the whole question we would humbly submit to your better judgment; and we submit it with full belief in your impartial integrity, and in the fond hope that the mantle of our murdered friend and father may have fallen upon your shoulders.

May God bless and ever protect both you and our beloved country from all assassins, shall be the constant prayer of your faithful friends and humble petitioners.

#### THE ENTIRELY DESTITUTE.

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION,  
GENERAL OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25, 1865.

J. M. WALDEN, D. D.:

MY DEAR SIR,—I have asked General Howard for a table showing the present number of freed people—men, women and children—dependent upon the Government for food, and his estimates of the number likely to become dependent during the winter, and forward the material portion of this reply for your information.

It is probable that the proper beneficiaries of the Commission will number two or three

times as many as are reported for rations; large numbers needing some assistance, although not entirely dependent. There is no longer any question that all that can be collected will be needed to prevent extreme suffering and death, and to sustain the schools upon which the destiny of the race is to turn.

The table as received is this:

No. reported.	Estimated free whites.
Dist. Columbia, 558—men, women, children.	1,000
Virginia, 12,058	15,000
N. Carolina, 7,259	10,000
S. C. and Ga., 14,417	20,000
Florida,	1,000
Alabama, 2,151 (?)	40,000
Mississippi, 2,603	5,000
Louisiana, 1,459	2,000
Mo. and Ark., 1,517	2,000
Ky. and Tenn., 2,980	3,000
Texas, 33	1,000
Total, 45,035	100,000

Very respectfully, J. R. SHIPHERD,  
Secretary.

#### FROM ALABAMA.

TALLADEGA, ALA., January 22, 1865.

Rev. J. M. WALDEN, D. D.:

MY DEAR BROTHER,—I intended to have written you before this, and made a report of my travels through the Southern States, but my time has all been taken up with the work to which I was assigned, when not traveling from place to place. My first stopping place was Nashville. I was informed that there were about 15,000 colored people in and around that city. I visited the "Freedmen's Camp" and the schools which have but recently started. The condition of these poor people at Nashville is very bad. Crowded into little hovels and improvised houses, with but little clothing and food. At present, the small pox is quite prevalent; and there the great need is clothing for women and children, so that when they are discharged from the Small-Pox Hospital, they can have a change of clothing to prevent the contagious disease from being carried about in their old rags. The schools are doing well, and demonstrate fully that the blacks are ambitious to learn, and make rapid progress.

I was told before going to Atlanta, Ga., that there was more destitution and suffering in that place than at any other point in the South, but I was not quite prepared to see what I did during my few days stay at that place. Atlanta is a central point for railroads, consequently a large number of colored people homeless, as they nearly all are, congregate there; besides these, it is in a section where there are many white refugees, "homeless," also. There are about 200 families of poor whites living around Atlanta in canvas tents, brush houses, etc., with but little clothing or food. There have been cases of actual starvation. I am happy to say that the citizens, although poor themselves, are trying to relieve their wants for food. When I left there I ordered fifty boxes of clothing to be sent. I have also opened a school for the children

of the poor whites especially, which is to be supported by the "Cleveland, O., Aid Commission." I have spoken thus far of the whites at Atlanta. At the Freedmen's Camp, there are over 500, mostly women and children. The "Bureau" issues to them daily rations, but it has no clothing to give. I visited Macon and other points in Georgia, but did not find the destitution so extensive as other places.

My next stopping place was Montgomery, Ala., where, by the courtesy of Gen'l Swayne, Asst. Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Governor Parsons, I learned many things of interest in regard to the freedmen in that State. You will remember that Gov. Parsons stated when he was at the North a few months since, that there were 100,000 in Alabama that would need help this winter. I trust that number is being rapidly reduced. The able-bodied men are in demand as laborers, but alas! for the poor women and children—the widows and orphans—they must be helped for some time to come. I copy from letters received by General Swayne, from two different points showing great destitution: "At Talladege, six men, six women and children, are absolutely naked; they are mostly idiotic, or otherwise reduced to a helpless condition. There are half-grown girls under fourteen years of age very ragged. Whoever has any clothing to bestow need not fear of sending more than is wanted." From another correspondent, who says: "At this place there is great destitution and suffering, both of freedmen and refugees, and there are no provisions in the country to sustain them, and consequently it is impossible for the civil authorities to furnish food, were they so disposed, which of course, they are not. The number of 'refugees' in the district is very large." I have visited some of these places, and can testify to the truth of these statements, and could give many more particulars in regard to the wants.

In this section of Alabama, the crop of corn last year was very small; corn, in fact everything in the way of food, has to be purchased by those who for, merely had enough and to spare, and you can imagine that there is very little money in the country to buy with. Will not the benevolent people of Illinois, who are burdened with the quantity of corn on hand which has little sale, remember these poor starving people in Alabama, and help them through the spring and summer, until they can raise something of a crop for themselves? Especially do they need seed corn, for planting. I am now expecting to remain in this State through the summer. My address will be care of Gen. W. Swayne, Montgomery. I wish, Dr. Walden, you would make a large shipment of corn as soon as possible and send to my address, via New Orleans and Mobile, to Selma, Alabama, and I will see that it is properly distributed. It should be put up into strong sacks.

And now a few words in regard to the people of the South, and the prospects for the future. I have had many facilities, by way of letters of introduction and otherwise, to ascertain somewhat the views of prominent men. I think, generally speaking, the South is improving every day. The prejudice which exists against the "nigger" and against the "Yankee," is evident everywhere. They feel that they are conquered by force of arms, that they are entirely in the hands of the North, and must submit to whatever legislation or reconstruction is given



them. Their conversion to Northern sentiments of justice to the Freedmen will be *very slow*. I think the greatest hope is in Northern emigration, which, if carried on extensively, will have a tendency to develop the resources of the country, and mould society. I have found a general expression from the people, that they greatly desire Northern capitalists to come here and make investments, and certainly the opportunities for money-making are very great; Alabama especially, has immense mineral resources; the raising of *niggers* and *cotton* have heretofore taken up all the little enterprise they had. Tell the enterprising people of the North to come here and purchase rich cotton lands, iron and coal mines, and they will afford them a large remuneration.

I am, Truly Yours,

L. F. MELLE.

#### FROM ENGLISH SCHOOL-GIRLS.

The following letter from little girls attending a school in York, England, written by one of their number, and signed by the others whose names appear, was sent over by the hand of Levi Coffin when he returned to America. It has already been read in several of our Freedmen's schools. It is now published for the twofold purpose of showing to our readers the interest that even the youth of England feel in the Freed people of our country, and to enable all our teachers to read it to their scholars, to cheer and encourage them in their efforts for self-improvement.

BISHOPPHILL FRIENDS' SCHOOL, }  
YORK, ENGLAND, May, 1865. }

To our dear little sisters in America:

Though you are all so many hundreds of miles away from us, yet we very often think and talk about you both in our schools and in our homes.

We were all very glad to hear from our friends that you are all free girls now, that you have obtained that great thing called liberty. We are very happy to have this opportunity of telling you how pleased we all are. Certainly we know but little what you have had to endure; all we know, we have either read in our little missionary books, or else the good missionaries themselves have told us; but now we have to thank God, that you are as free as we English girls are, and we all hope you will be a very happy people. We have been busy in our school, making some clothes for you. We should like to have been able to have done more, but whatever else we can do, we will, willingly. Remember that the English girls did what they could for you, and we feel sure you would have done the same for us. We are happy to think that, perhaps, we may have been of a little use to you.

We have seen some of your likenesses in our Band of Hope, which is a very nice paper, with pictures in, that our teachers give us at school. We liked the portraits very much, and thought them very pretty. We should have thought some of them were English girls, if we had not been told, they look so much like us.

We have been told that you have some schools established already among you. We sincerely hope that you will all try and get on with your learning, and above all, devote all the time you can in learning to read that precious book, the Bible, where you will read of our blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, who died on the cross, to save both the American and English girls from their sins.

It is not very likely that we shall ever meet on this earth, but God grant that we shall meet in that place above where there is no more pain or sorrow, and where God will wipe away all tears from our eyes.

May the blessings of God rest upon you all, is the earnest prayer of the undersigned English girls, who wish to meet you all in Heaven.

Mary Ellis,  
Elizabeth Gray,  
Sarah Ann Richardson,  
Honour Wright,  
Eleanor Atkinson,  
Mary Carlton,  
Sarah Jane Sutcliffe,  
Florence Nightingale Thornton,  
Annie Garnett,  
Betsy Bosomworth,  
Mary Reynolds,  
Mary Hornsby,

Jane Underwood,  
Elizabeth Waterworth,  
Sarah Ann Beaumont,  
Catherine Jane Henderson,  
Alice Athenson,  
Jane Holthoy,  
Margaret Anne Ladge,  
Ellen Reynolds,  
Mary Ann Chapman,  
Jane Kempshall,  
Mary Dules,  
Martha Bidsell.

#### PAYING IN ADVANCE.

There are many persons who sympathize with the efforts in behalf of the Freedmen and feel as though they would like to do something, could they but spare the means. To such, we commend the following letter from one who modestly withholds his name, choosing that the right hand shall not know what the left hand doeth:

SPENCER, ILL., December 12, 1865.

DEAR SIR—I came to the conclusion a few months ago, that I would give to the Freedmen's Aid Society two dollars per month for awhile, although I am poor and working for twenty dollars per month without board. Last month I did not send the two dollar donation, because my purse got drained by unexpected expenses. To-day I forward to you ten dollars for five months' donation, which is giving in advance, as I thought it might be very much needed just at present. Hoping all will give liberally, I remain, respectfully, your and the poor man's friend,

A POOR IRISHMAN.

The following from the same person was crowded out of the December BULLETIN, and we give it a place here. It was never the thought of this humble friend of the poor that his letters would be published, and even now we do not know his name, but admire his spirit.

I have been thinking for some time past that I ought to do a little more to help the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission in carrying out the benevolent and Godlike enterprise of educating, and blessing in vari-

ous other ways, that class of our fellow-beings who have been so long oppressed and left in ignorance and slavery, but whom God hath by his great power made free during the fierce struggle between the North and the South, which has resulted in the defeat of the oppressors and traitors.

Enclosed I send you two dollars. It is a small mite, to be sure, but my wages are only twenty dollars per month, without board. My health not being good I can do but little work, and so receive but little pay. Small as it is, however, I will try to spare two dollars every month for some time, to help the poor Freedmen. I learned, long ago, how much better it is to give than to receive. I have learned, also, that I am not my own—that I am God's steward, and that he will call me to give an account of the way in which I spend everything that he has entrusted to me—time, talents, money, everything. It would rejoice my heart very much to know that every person, especially every Christian, was giving according to their ability, to sustain and aid that noble Commission, of which you have the honor of being Secretary. Hoping that God, who has the hearts of all men in hand, and can turn them as he pleases, will constrain all classes of people throughout the Northwest who have enough and to spare of this world's goods, to give liberally and cheerfully, to aid the noble cause for which you and others are laboring so faithfully.

I remain, respectfully yours,

A POOR IRISHMAN.

#### A VOICE FROM MISSOURI.

The following note from Rev. H. W. READ, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Hannibal, Mo., accompanied the Thanksgiving collection in behalf of the Freedmen, taken up in that city on the 7th ult. It is significant as the earnest of what may be expected in that State under her new, free spirit.

MY DEAR BROTHER—Enclosed please find fifty dollars, (\$50) a collection taken on Thanksgiving day at a union meeting in this place.

I respectfully suggest that, if practicable, you will cause something to be done for the Freedmen in this city, in the line of education very soon. I thank you for sending your circulars amongst us. I had the pleasure of reading them to the people assembled on the day above mentioned.

Believe me, my dear brother, I am in hearty sympathy with you in your great work in behalf of the Freedmen—God's and the Nation's poor.

TREATMENT OF FREEDMEN.—A Vicksburg correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

I am assured by a general officer of high military rank and standing in this department, that instances of the murder of freedmen are of daily occurrence; and that, in consequence of the prevailing sentiment among the whites of hostility to the negro, it is impossible to ferret out and bring the criminals to justice.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FREEDMEN —NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Fisk School had its origin in a necessity which was felt and acknowledged to exist in this and other parts of the South. From the commencement of the war, the way began to open for the education of the colored people. The enterprising and christian spirit of the North was not long in discovering the importance of this work and of sending missionaries to the more important points, with a view of opening up the way; and soon the school-master became a constant attendant of the army. As fast, therefore, as territory was conquered, schools sprang up, and the overjoyed freed people flocked to our lines, and became soldiers in our advancing army, and pupils in our inchoate schools. Often this matter was carried to a dangerous extent; for in the fluctuating nature of the campaigns, the schools and colonies were not only compelled to fly before the returning foe, but not unfrequently were overtaken by them, suffering the fatal consequences of these pioneer steps to educate themselves. This at once shows the intolerant and barbarous nature of that spirit that sought rule in the South. It shows, also, how little mercy these people might expect, were this spirit not held in check by the strong arm of the United States Government.

These schools soon found ample encouragement from military commanders within our lines, and as government buildings and deserted tenements were thrown open, ample room and rude accommodations were afforded for congregating together for school purposes: and these schools, in some instances, grew to huge dimensions. But at the close of the rebellion, when the tide of the army flowed back, and the Government disposed of its storehouses, and the deserted tenements were restored to their original owners; and as the unwieldy contraband camps were broken up, and the colored people were compelled to employment in remoter districts, the schools, in most instances, were interrupted, and in many cases, broken up entirely.

This created a necessity for a little different kind of work. The schools, following, as they did, in the wake of the army, were necessarily fluctuating. It was also soon discovered that the educational wants of the colored people could not be met, either in town or county,

by this class of schools. White teachers could not with safety go upon the plantations to teach, and it was not always safe to remain in the smaller towns and cities, without a strong military guard.

Another evil sprang up here. The ignorance of the colored people, and their anxiety to obtain an education, were taken advantage of, both by the ignorant among them and the designing, to extort money from them for schools. Hence many schools—falsely so-called—were opened at various points, under the most unfavorable circumstances, as to rooms and other conveniences, often by teachers (?) that were unable to read and write, not to say anything about their moral qualifications, or rather their immoral disqualifications.

These schools were not only embarrassing the work of the benevolent associations which send good teachers, and bringing the whole matter of the education of the colored people into disrepute, but in a very large majority of instances were absolutely injuring the children they pretended to, and even *tried* to teach. This statement is made after careful observation, and on the principle that "a poor school is worse than no school." It was desirable, therefore, that something better be established, in order to correct this evil. Nothing educates so effectually as example; and so long as these miserable pretensions were permitted to go unrebuked by the establishment of something better, no improvement could be made.

Perhaps there is no greater need in the South to-day, than a pure, chaste and refined system of education for the common people. More and better lessons in neatness, cleanliness, economy and right living, can be taught by a good school-house and a good school, than all the lecturing and newspaper correspondence in the world. *Give us good school-houses and good teachers, and the means of carrying on schools, and the progress of a people is secured.* But reverse this, and deterioration, indifference and final destruction are just as sure. It was necessary, therefore, to the existence and progress of this work, that it be made respectable and efficient; and in order to do this, *school-houses must be made respectable*, and at the same time ample accommodations furnished to educate colored teachers for the growing demand for schools throughout the

entire South. This could not be done without establishing a higher grade of schools. Hence, in several places, property was purchased by the societies maintaining the schools, and permanent buildings erected for them.

Nashville seemed to be a desirable place for carrying on an *extensive* work of this kind. The place itself is not only desirable, but by reason of its peculiar geographical and commercial position, it is vital to the success of the work further south. And notwithstanding, schools of all kinds had sprung up here, some, too, that were doing a noble work, and doing it well; others, for the want of proper facilities, etc., were doing it very poorly indeed; yet, in view of the exclusive field left, there being not less than 1200 or 1500 children without proper means of education, to say nothing about an equal or greater number of adults wishing to attend school, the American Missionary Association of New York, and the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission of Cincinnati, believing that the general interests of the *whole work* would be promoted by the establishment of a large school to reach classes that had not been reached by others, at the same time to offer facilities for the thorough training of colored teachers for the schools in the State, and to establish a "home" for teachers and missionaries here, and those "in transitu" further south, proceeded to purchase, at a cost of \$16,000, a property in the city of Nashville, about two and one-third acres, on which are erected Government buildings, admirably adapted to the school and other purposes, which, with the improvements, cost the Government about \$80,000. These buildings, twenty-three in all, with all the valuable improvements, by and through the exertions of MAJOR GEN. C. B. FISK, whose name the school bears, were generously placed in the hands of the two societies above named, for the aforesaid purposes.

#### THE PURPOSE.

The design of the institution is partially set forth in the necessity that gave rise to it. One of its *leading objects* is to train colored teachers for the great work of educating 4,000,000 of people. Of course, but a very small part of that work can be done by one institution of this kind; but others are springing up, and it is hoped that there will be one or two at least in every city in the South.



*This is the only way the great work of educating the Freedmen can be accomplished.*

Another object is to afford better facilities and a higher class of opportunity than have yet been placed within the reach of the colored people. The necessity for this is seen and recognized by all. As commendable as have been the efforts of the noble men and women who have been laboring here, it cannot have escaped the eye of even a casual observer, that something more than the mere assembling of these people in masses, without reference to accommodations, is necessary for their refinement and right training in the great practical life-duties. Many of these people, actuated by a desire for a higher grade of education, are already knocking at the doors of our colleges and academies, intent on the full acquisition of a classical education. Some half dozen have already made application to this school for such an education. It is our purpose, therefore, to offer as fair an opportunity as possible for a higher education, by the establishment of these departments, in connection with the schools. And while this is done, the great objects and importance of *primary education*, in all its departments, will not be overlooked. Hence,

#### THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The whole school, for the present, will be arranged under two distinct, though co-operative departments, viz.: I. The *MODEL SCHOOL*, including the *Primary*, *Secondary*, *Grammar*, and *High Schools*, with any intermediate grades that may be found necessary. In this "model," we expect to have a *close grade* in all its divisions for the purpose not only of exhibiting the best model for the pupil-teacher to study, and in which to practice, but for the additional purpose of furnishing the best teaching and other opportunities to the children and adults taught in them. II. The *NORMAL SCHOOL*, including all those who wish to fit themselves for the great work of teaching. In this department, in addition to the thorough training the pupil will receive in the High School and other departments, he will be taken through a thorough professional course in the "Theory and Practice of Teaching," the first by lecture, and the study and recitation of the best authors on teaching; the second, by actual teaching in the model school, under the eye and direction of the best and most experienced teachers.

The good effects of thus starting these people right in their educational career, cannot fail to be seen and appreciated by all experienced educators. We cannot but hope and pray that the many and fatal errors committed in the education of the white people may be avoided in the education of the colored people. We cannot stop to discuss these questions now and here; but we shall proceed to notice in the last place, the present progress and prospects of the *FISK SCHOOL*.

#### DEDICATION.

The school was formally dedicated on Tuesday, January 9th, and was an occasion of great interest to the colored people, and all their friends. The following paragraphs from a Nashville paper, quoted from a long account of the exercises, contain some additional facts in regard to the property and school:

The large and extensive buildings situated a few hundred yards west of the Chattanooga depot, formerly used as the U. S. M. Railroad Hospital, secured a short time since as a Normal School for colored persons, was dedicated yesterday afternoon under the most favorable auspices. The following figures will give some idea of the extent of the buildings. The first division, facing Knowles street, between Church and Hynes street, is 170x20, and divided into 12 rooms. Three wards 200x20 extend back, each divided into 4 sections, the rooms being 50x20, and two buildings in the rear 20x60. The lot, which cost \$16,000, contains a little over two acres. The whole structure is well ventilated from the roof. The rooms are fourteen feet high, plastered, and well lighted. There are four hydrants with water, and fire-pipes extending through the buildings. The courts within the grounds are handsomely sodded, and over 200 by 60 feet. The whole appearance of the place is very neat and attractive.

A large concourse of teachers and pupils connected with the various colored schools in the city, with a number of distinguished invited guests, Governor Brownlow, Chancellor Lindsley, of the State University, and Superintendent of the City Schools, Senator Bosson, Gen. Fisk, and a goodly number of other civilians and officers, were present to witness the opening of this institution. The band of the 15th U. S. C. I. were present, and varied the exercises by some excellent music. After prayer by Rev. R. H. Allen, of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. M. Cravath gave a brief statement of the foundation and objects of the school. The lot was bought and owned by the Western Freedmen's Association and the American Missionary Society of New York, and the buildings were secured by General Fisk. The object was to establish a school for colored children, equal to the best in the country. The building when properly furnished would accommodate from 1200 to 1600 pupils. Children would be taught by teachers among the best in the country. They hoped to be able soon to clothe children who needed such aid in attending school. They desired also to train good teachers in

the normal department. It was to be a permanent affair, and would be kept up for at least eight months in the year, if good friends in the North kept their pledges. It was called the Fisk School. The name honored the school, and he trusted that the school would honor the name.

Addresses were made by Chancellor Lindsey, Senator Bosson, General Fisk, Governor Brownlow, Rev. R. H. Allen, and others; among them, Rev. Mr. Harris, a colored preacher—the pith of whose remarks is thus reported:

He told his colored brethren that there was no place in life where we could stand still, if we would be useful. We must go forward, onward and upward. We all feel greatly encouraged to-day. God has given us a gift as well as the white people, and all we want is a start, and we will show our friends that we are men and women. We want to take another step and stand equal before the laws of the land. There was no danger that a christian negro would swear away the life of a white man falsely, as some feared. They had the cartridge-box, but there were two other boxes which they needed; one was the jury-box, and the other the ballot-box. When we get these rights, our liberty will be secure. Colonization was not worth discussing, for it was forty years behind the age. Why colonize us? Have we not guided Union white men through the woods and swamps, and hid them in our cabins when the rebels sought their lives?

Elder Harris' remarks produced a decided sensation among his brethren, and one aged woman burst forth into an old-fashioned camp meeting chant.

The school opened on Wednesday, January 10th, 1866, with about 200 pupils, which has since increased to 400. We have now employed seven able and efficient teachers, (none others are needed,) besides the superintendents, and three more teachers are expected soon. The probabilities are that we shall soon have from 600 to 800 pupils, including those of the night school opened for the accommodation of day laborers.

Our neat and commodious school-rooms, twelve in all, will soon be fitted-up with the most approved school furniture, a part of which has already been ordered on. With these facilities, and the continued munificence of the Northern societies, we hope soon to meet the great and growing want felt here in the South, for thoroughly trained colored teachers for the hundreds of schools that are now demanded in all parts of the country.

It is evident to any one having knowledge of the condition of things here in the South, that \$50,000 expended in the establishment and maintenance of one institution of the kind

we propose here, will do infinitely more towards the education of the colored people than twice that amount expended in maintaining irregular and indifferent schools at points where nothing more can be done than merely to huddle the children together in filthy pens, or at best in poorly constructed tenements, often to the damage of both pupil and teacher.

These few facts are hurriedly submitted for the candid consideration of all who have the education of the colored people at heart

JOHN OGDEN,  
Supt Ed. and F. S.

#### FROM OUR TEACHERS.

WASHINGTON, MISS., Dec. 6th, 1865.

REV. J. M. WALDEN, D. D.:

DEAR SIR,—We commenced the day school in Washington the first of November under quite favorable circumstances, having the Baptist Church for a school-house, with the expectation of securing another building on the College grounds for the Primary Department. In this, however, we were disappointed.

The first day the school was large—too large for two teachers. Miss Gussie Wolf assisted me that day, but Miss Neal has since been my assistant. I organized the school into Senior, Junior and Primary Departments, as directed by Mr. Knowles, and we were looking anxiously for a teacher to come down to relieve us of the Junior Department, the school averaging at that time, one hundred and thirty. But before one arrived, the colony was broken up, and so many families leaving told greatly upon the number of our scholars. Sadly we saw one after another, mostly our best and most advanced pupils, come to say good bye. We found then that another teacher was no longer needed, and Miss Neal and myself will carry on the school, remaining here alone this winter for that purpose. We expect soon to be called upon to give up the church in which we are teaching, but other arrangements have already been made which are very pleasant and satisfactory. Miss Neal has, however, spoken of them in her report, and Mr. Knowles keeps you so well posted in regard to the changes, that I will say nothing of our new home and school-rooms here; I only trust we may remain in them till we are ready to leave the Valley. The scholars are progressing in their studies as fast as we can expect. We have been very much in need of some kinds of books, 1st and 5th Readers and Geographies, Arithmetics, 2d part, and Writing Books. The Geographies on hand are too hard for beginners. I am happy to understand now, however, that books are in Natchez, having lately come down the river.

In conduct, the scholars have done well this past month. Most of them have been anxious to study, and learn all they could, refraining in a manner that has been very pleasing to their teachers, from breaking willingly any of the rules of school,—even those in regard to whispering and studying aloud, the two habits hardest to break in a colored school.

Our Sabbath school is not prospering so well as I would wish. Quite a number of our scholars live

from two to five miles in the country, and they fail yet to see the necessity of rising as early Sunday morning as they do on week days, and consequently are late to Sabbath school, and often are absent altogether. We hope soon to increase the number attending, and be able to teach them the habit of being punctual, and trust to make our work this winter in the school tell for the good of souls.

Yours respectfully,

HATTIE E. DAGGETT.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Dec. 16, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the regulations, I make some general statements with regard to the conditions of the school. Can't give you as flattering a report as I would wish, but think we are improving. We found the school very much demoralized, and it seems a herculean task to correct their many bad habits. Some of my smaller boys are doing finely.

I have had quite a number of large boys, almost grown, come into school; some knew their letters, nothing more; some not even them. They do not learn as readily as the smaller ones, and are very irregular in their attendance; many of them have no homes and are obliged to work for their board. The sanitary condition of the school is tolerably good. The scholars are improving in their deportment very much. The teachers have been laboring faithfully in that direction and are rewarded by the public acknowledging it. There is another colored school in the place, and the citizens say they can tell the scholars of the different schools anywhere they meet them by their conduct.

As to their morals, with a few exceptions are quite good, much better than I expected to find them.

One of the great difficulties we have to contend with is the irregularity of scholars. I have the names of 17, of whom none have come over 5 days, some 1, some 1½, others 2, etc. In some instances there is need for it. Some stay out to help their mothers. In very many, there is no man to do anything, and where the boys are large enough to help in any way, they are kept out to work. Some, their mothers only send them when they can't find anything for them to do. Of course they will not improve very fast. Others are hired out and sent into the country, and are gone a month, sometimes longer.

One reason for the meagre attendance this month: the colored people are building a brick church, which is to be used as a school-room when done, and they have made a demand for boys to carry brick.

Our school is increasing daily, and if we had a comfortable house, it would soon be in a flourishing condition.

I am much pleased with my work, get more interested every day. I hear a number of married women say their lessons at night. They are so earnest that it is real pleasure to teach them. One old lady with but one eye, brings her glasses and testament and says her lesson too. Sometimes I think I would not exchange places with crowned heads; but when I hear them threaten to burn our house and shoot us, and so on, I begin to wish I was somewhere else than in confiscated property. We are never insulted on the street; but hear of their threats. The military are being removed, and the people are growing bold.

A commissary building bought by the United Pres-

byterian Mission School, was burned just as they had it ready to occupy.

A word about my Sabbath-school class; it is very fluctuating; some days I have as many as 16, then again there will not be more than 7 or 8. The soldiers come when off duty, or when they can. I have not had charge of the class long enough to teach them much scripture. Have made a beginning. Am now teaching them the Decalogue. I have two or three that answer scripture questions readily, the rest seem to know nothing at all about the Bible.

Respectfully,

SUE STEVENSON.

MEMPHIS COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, }  
December 23, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—Another month has glided past, and I am much gratified with the improvement that has been made in my school. I do not think that orphans take as much interest in learning as children who have parents, who feel the great lack of an education—still we have several among the inmates who manifested a great "thirst for knowledge," and their advancement is truly surprising. When I took the school seven weeks since, there were over twenty who did not know the alphabet. They can now all spell words of four letters, and read short sentences on the cards. Almost every member of the school has learned by oral instruction the Decalogue and the Beatitudes, and many other passages of Scripture. They can also answer promptly and understandingly a great many miscellaneous questions of scientific and general information. Cannot say that the sanitary condition of my school is good, notwithstanding the best of care is taken of the children. There are three contagious diseases prevailing among the inmates—whooping-cough, sore eyes and a cutaneous disease; these have been checked during the past week.

The deportment of most of my pupils has been good, but there are some of the poor creatures who seem to have no idea of moral obligation, of right and wrong. I watch with great interest the unfolding and enlightening of their darkened minds. We have one boy of about fourteen years who is a distressing but interesting object. His body is paralyzed so that he cannot use his lower limbs, and has but little use of his hands. His mind, naturally bright, is filled with the most grotesque and superstitious ideas. He asked me two or three weeks since if I didn't think that Satan controlled his life. I assured him that if he was a good boy, Satan would not have anything to do with him, but that bright and beautiful angels would guard and protect him, but could not entirely dissuade him from his wild notions. He asks many strange and original questions, which I oftentimes find very difficult to answer satisfactorily to my own mind. He spends much of his time singing the old plantation song and airs, in a low minor key, and has seemed more contented and happy during the past few days.

My encouragements are equal to if not greater than my difficulties, so that in the end I can make no complaint, but feel thankful every night on reviewing the events of the day, that I am engaged in this great work of advancement and civilization, and pray to the Giver of all good gifts for strength and wisdom to do my duty, and so spend my time that the most good may be accomplished. Respectfully,

LUE A. HENLEY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., 22th of 11th Mo., 1855.

One month has passed since we opened school here among the freedmen in the hospital building.

Springfield is an isolated point, where there are several hundred freed people concentrated from adjoining counties and Arkansas; and as a general thing the bitterest feeling prevails in regard to their elevation.

Since becoming acquainted with many of the people, and realizing the destitution that prevails in their midst, all our sympathies have been enlisted in their favor, and we have consequently sent letters in different directions soliciting aid, but have as yet received nothing, but expect to very soon.

Yesterday we hired a small house and filled it with the following occupants: a widow woman in delicate health with three children, another widow with an infant and three other children, and still another widow with three small children, making in all thirteen persons who had no place to go to, but had been turned out in the snow, very thinly clad, and the children barefooted. We have thus far furnished them from our own funds; these will not last long, but we have concluded, that if they perish, we will perish with them.

We have a few sympathizing friends in Springfield, but sympathy alone will not clothe the naked and feed the hungry. To show the feeling that still exists, I will relate a little incident that occurred one week ago to-night at an Orphan's Fair. A young woman, who moves in the first circle of society here, tore up a picture of the death-bed scene of Abraham Lincoln, and stamped it under foot, at the same time insulting the American flag.

We have a very interesting Sabbath school. I think I never attended such an organization where there was so much interest manifested; but we stand almost entirely alone, with comparatively nothing to do with. If thou feels disposed to write us a word of sympathy, if nothing more, it would do us good.

Very respectfully, EMMELINE HOWARD.

DAYTON, OHIO, December 7th, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—You requested me to give you some account of my labors in the Freedmen schools in Camp Nelson, which request I should have complied with ere this, but owing to sickness, have not been able to write.

When I entered the schools they had just then organized. I found them all perfectly delighted because the teachers had come. My school was composed wholly of girls and women of all ages from six years up to sixty-six. I will confess I entered upon my work with fear and trembling, not knowing whether I should ever see the fruits of my labor. In this I am happy to state, I was most pleasantly disappointed. They were very eager to learn, and entered into it with their whole hearts, and I could observe great improvement in a very short time.

I now call to mind some instances which I deem worthy of note. A girl about fifteen years of age, who did not know even one letter of the alphabet when she entered the school, at the expiration of fifteen days could read

very readily in the First Reader, and continued learning just as rapidly during her stay in school. Another little girl of six years learned to read in three weeks. Many others made fully as rapid progress.

Some have said the negro was destitute of intellect, and only fit for a life of servitude. My experience proves to me that they *can* and *do* learn just as easily and rapidly as the white children whom I have been teaching for several years past.

When I think how they have always lived, knowing nothing except work, having no idea of any other than a life of servitude and degradation, I think it truly wonderful that they do half as well as they do. I think those who are so prejudiced against them would change their minds very soon, were they to take the pains to visit some of the schools.

There was one feature in regard to them I could but observe; that was the interest manifested by the aged in learning. Those of threescore years seemed as much delighted to have the privilege of attending school as those who were younger. Ask them what they are attending school for, and their answer invariably is, "To learn to read the Bible." I had seated upon the same seat in my school-room, an old lady, her daughter and granddaughter, and I could scarcely tell which learned most rapidly. I found, however, that the old did not remember what they learned so readily as those who were younger.

In regard to governing,—a teacher has no trouble in that respect. They know nothing but submission, and consequently they are easily governed, rendering the most implicit obedience and respect to their teachers. In short, I think (after four months' labor among them) a teacher can find no more promising field of labor than among this poor, down-trodden, degraded people. I trust the day is not far distant, when they may be elevated to what God in his wisdom intended they should be. Yours with respect,

ELIA M. REEL.

WASHINGTON, MISS., Dec., 1855.

When the buildings in which we first taught were turned over, I took the gallery of the Church for my department. I have had from seventy to eighty scholars in my school all of the time until a few days since; the colony was broken up, which brought down my numbers considerably, though I now have sixty-three names on my register, and there are others that have been detained by sickness and other causes, that will enter school in a few days, which will bring up my number somewhat.

I like the work very much, and am glad I entered so noble a cause, to help to enlighten the poor freed people. I think the children learn quite as fast, if not faster than white children would, had they been oppressed all their lives, with no influence but that of the worst kind. My soul goes out towards them with the deepest sympathy. I hope God in his providence will make a good and honest people of them. There was an old "Aunt" came to me the other evening,

asking me to teach her how to read; she said she wanted to learn how, that her mind might be fixed on things higher and nobler than things of this world, and if she could read the Bible, it would be a great source of happiness to her. She is separated from all her children. I felt sorry for her; gave her a lesson, and told her to come every day, and I would do the best I could for her. She thanked me and went off apparently quite happy.

Although a month later than is the custom, yesterday was held as a National Thanksgiving day. Oh! how joyfully the sound fell on my ear, and it was with gladness that I accepted an invitation from Father Brown, of the Teachers' Home in Natchez, to spend the day there. He thought it would be pleasant to have a gathering of all the teachers of our society to eat a Thanksgiving dinner with him, and so it was; we had a pleasant time. It was a Thanksgiving that will always be as an oasis in the history of my life, a green spot that I shall always cherish in my memory. The venerable couple, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, presided with such christian dignity, yet perfectly free and sociable, joining in the pleasant "chit-chat," now and then inciting us to be thankful for the bounties God has bestowed upon us, just as he would have done had we all been his own children. When we looked upon the scene, we were constrained to say, surely, "The life of a christian is a life of pleasantness and peace, and the going out of his life, is like the setting of the sun on a peaceful sea, to rise more glorious on the morrow."

I am respectfully yours,

T. M. NEAL.

MOBILE, January 14th, 1886.

I avail myself of this opportunity of writing you in regard to our school and asylum. The present month promises to be one of much success. Our numbers are rapidly increasing, and the interest of the colored people in the cause of education, and the general welfare of their children and race is truly commendable.

We have recently opened another Department, which we style the 1st Grammar Department, in which we have scholars using Sanders' Fifth Reader, Union Speller, Robinson's Practical Arithmetic, advanced to Fractions, Robinson's Intellectual Arithmetic, advanced to Reduction. The same class are also studying Kerl's Common School Grammar, Colton & Fitch's Quarto Geography, and Wilson's History. Drawing, Object Lessons, Lessons from Outline Maps, General Exercises in Mental Arithmetic, Concert rehearsals, etc., are daily given. Moral and religious instruction is given from time to time, as the occasion would seem to indicate. Our morning chapel exercises are unusually interesting. The various Departments assemble each morning fifteen minutes before nine o'clock in the chapel. The exercises consist of reading short selections from the Scriptures; all then repeat the 23d Psalm; after which all kneel, a short prayer is offered by one of the teachers, and closes by all uniting in repeating the Lord's Prayer. At times an unusual stillness and solemnity pervades the room, and the falling tear is not unfrequently seen. After the chapel exercises are concluded, the scholars retire to their respective Departments in military order.

In connection with our school, we have an embryo

Orphan Asylum. Our first child was brought to us last Sabbath, January 7th, by a member of the Bible class. He found the child without home or friends and with but a few filthy rags to cover him. The child is apparently six or seven years of age, and says his name is Wright Williams. He is bright and active, shows a good intellect, but has a very black skin. Two others were admitted Tuesday morning—two sisters—one about twelve, the other five years of age. The youngest is perfectly helpless, unable to walk, sit up, or speak, being almost completely paralyzed. Charlotte, the eldest, is very black but intelligent. She says her owners left them; her mother died, and her father she knows nothing about. She came from near Bladen Springs. She has followed the soldiers, bringing her helpless sister with her, and acted the part of a mother. Both were almost naked, and the few rags they had on, were very filthy. These children were found Monday night in the street, by a colored lady, and brought to us the next morning. Charlotte says they used to sleep in the sand when it was cold, and she reckons that they would have frozen to death, had it not been for that. We have nothing but a few old garments, which at present serve for bedding and clothing. The first night after coming to us, and being laid away on the floor to rest, with scanty covering, Charlotte could not sleep, she "felt so thankful," she said. This is but one of hundreds in our land. I have appealed to my scholars, and many are contributing money, and bringing in old clothing for our support. I have been thinking, that as everything is so uncertain, we had better open our asylums in the South but temporarily, and when we have from twenty-five to fifty children, send them to some home in the North. What shall I do for a home and school-room in case we lose this building? \* \* \*

Yours truly,

E. C. BRANCH.

PINE BLUFF, December 8th, 1885.

I arrived here December 1st in company with Miss McClave. We gathered some of the children into the open school-room on the following Sabbath for Sunday School, and on Monday, commenced our school. There being no fire in the house, we are not able to teach more than five hours a day. One day it was so cold, we could not teach at all, so I spent the day in visiting among the people, reading and talking to them.

There is a colored preacher that lives a number of miles off, and comes up here on the Sabbath to preach to the people. I have attended their meetings, and am glad to find that the Bible and the way of truth are so well understood; but it seems that an efficient minister might do greater good here. I do love to labor here, and especially in the Sabbath school.

The poor people are crowded into miserable, smoky cabins, and many of them half naked and sick, and yet they do not complain like many sick people who have plenty. Cannot we have clothes for these poor creatures—shoes and pants for the boys, and shoes and dresses for the girls? Many cannot come to school for want of clothing, though very anxious to learn. Is it not possible for the benevolent people of the North to send them clothing?

All seem very thankful for our visits; they cannot read, and it is a great treat to them to hear the Bible



read. Truly, the harvest is ready, but laborers are few. I am thankful that I am permitted to labor here. Remember me in your prayers, that my labors may be blessed to the salvation of many souls.

Yours in Christ,

CATE B. TENNEY.

General Report of the Colored Orphan Asylum at Natchez, Miss., for the year ending, Nov. 30th, 1865.

#### HOUSEHOLD REPORT.

139 have been admitted to the asylum—92 boys, 97 girls; average age, 9 years. 68 present, Nov. 30th, 1865. 16 have been provided with homes; 29 sent to the Home Farm; 85 have returned to their friends; 76 needy persons have been clothed and fed for a short time, until they could find homes.

202 articles have been made for the House, and 1002 garments for the family. 9 of the scholars have done the housework under the supervision of the housekeeper.

The boys have chopped all of the wood for the use of the House. There have been four deaths.

#### SCHOOL REPORT.

156 have been admitted to the school. 133 have learned their letters. 62 read in the First Reader, 43 in the Second Reader, and 21 in the Fourth Reader. 23 studied Geography, 30 Arithmetic, 28 learned to write. 1100 verses have been recited in Sabbath school. 71 have learned to knit—knit 30 lbs. of yarn. 25 have learned to sew.

The children have made 26 shirts, 18 undergarments, 6 sheets, 4 pillow slips, 6 towels, 36 handkerchiefs, and 125 yards of hemming.

You will notice there has been quite a number admitted to the family, that are not reported in school. Some of this number were too small to attend school, and others were provided for before it was thought proper to put them in school.

The first six months of the year, we had considerable sickness; the last six months has been a time of general health. There has not been a case of sickness in the asylum for four months.

Quite a number have made rapid progress in their studies, and bid fair to become useful members of society.

We are about making arrangements to send several North; some to be educated, others to good homes.

We are very much interested in our work. We hope to be able to accomplish some good among this poor unhappy people.

We are very much in want of clothes and shoes. If you can send us a few boxes, we shall feel greatly obliged.

We are trying to do the best we can in our small uncomfortable quarters, hoping for better accommodations after awhile.

Yours respectfully, MRS. H. S. EDGERTON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 23, 1865.

... One woman in my school, is in the Second Reader now, who did not know a letter three months ago. I have one boy, ten years old, who walks over three miles to school; he has never been absent but two days, and never tardy. JOSEPHINE M. HENSHAW.

WASHINGTON, MISS., Dec., 1865.

... The school under my care has progressed finely this month; indeed, better than I expected. The pupils take a very great interest in all their studies, and I find that their improvement is very rapid. Their deportment is very good; they are kind, obedient, and submissive to all my wishes. I am greatly encouraged, and if my school continues as it is at the present, I will ask for nothing more, and it is my daily prayer, that it may. God has favored us in every particular so far, and that we trust in Him, all will be well.

Yours respectfully, MARY A. ALLISON.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 20, 1865.

... The number of my pupils increase daily. The progress of some of the children under my direction, is really astonishing. Some of them, who, not quite three months ago, were spelling small words in the Primer, are now reading well in the Second Reader. I have a very large class of boys in the Sabbath school. The school is very interesting, and there is much work to be done.

Yours respectfully,

CARRIE V. HIGHGATE.

#### FREEDMEN'S COLLEGE.

An institution under this name has been opened at Northwood, Ohio. The following extract from a circular letter signed by J. M. McCartney, Secretary of the Board, is of interest as stating the origin of the school and purpose of its founders:

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church has established an institution for the thorough education of colored boys and girls from among the Freedmen of the South. Believing that the colored race need most of all educated men, of their own color, as teachers, preachers, physicians and advocates, we propose to give, to at least a limited number, a complete *Academical* training. The entire system of instruction will be conducted with a view to their becoming missionaries among their own people. We have ample facilities for the work we propose. The Board, if necessary, will be at the whole expense of boarding, clothing and tuition. In view of this only those of superior natural talents will be accepted. We propose operating especially with two classes—

1st. Boys and girls of superior mind and fair promise, from twelve to twenty-one years of age, whom we should desire to retain for a number of years in the institution.

2d. Talented young preachers and teachers among the colored people, who with one year's training in our school might be greatly aided in their work.

☞ A colored man, named Thomas Raymond, is attending one of our night schools at Mobile, Ala., who paid \$5000 for his own freedom; \$800 in gold for his wife's freedom, and has recently deposited \$1100 in the "Freedmen's Savings Bank."

## NOTES IN WASHINGTON.

Last Sabbath, I attended the Colored Sabbath School connected with Mr. Garnett's Church—a school numbering over two hundred pupils. It is superintended by General Brown—a most indefatigable worker. He and his young wife are its life.

The exercises were opened with singing, to which an accompaniment on the piano was played by a colored boy. General Fisk was present, and made an address—short, but full of good words—and he could scarcely have had a more appreciative audience. It is pleasant to see these great men in starred uniforms stopping to talk to the “little ones” by the way. It was a matter of regret that the reporter for the FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN was not present, and rather than have its readers lose entirely the good General's speech I decided to try my skill in that capacity, though with but little hope of doing justice to the subject. “They say,” remarked the General, “that we don't know how to take care of ourselves”—here a little ripple of a laugh went over the school, showing that the *we* was fully appreciated—“but we will teach them better. Why, I have a school down in Nashville of which I am proud—a colored school whose members have clubbed together and bought an organ for its use. That's the way we take care of ourselves.”

And then the General went on to tell a story of a colored man called “Old Jeff” whom he knew in his boyhood, and with whom he had had many a pleasant chat.

“Up in Hebbin, Massa Clinton,” said the old man, “dar aint no cullah. We'se all alike up dar. Sometime when you comes up ter dat blessed place, Massa Clinton, you'll see someun comin to you all bright and shinin, and you won't know who it is, and he'll jes stoop down and whisper in yer little ear ‘Old Jeff,’ and den I guess you'll know.”

The General has a large heart and it is fully enlisted in behalf of the colored people. At the close of his remarks, Gen. Brown observed that he had somewhat the advantage over Gen. Fisk, for while the army of the latter was already disbanded, his was just forming—and of such an army any General might be proud.

Several other gentlemen addressed the school, and then a class of little girls, whom General Brown called his choir, came forward and sang a hymn, accompanied by the piano.

After the dismissal of the pupils, there was an introduction of the teachers to the visitors, and a general shaking of hands. M. D. S.

## TREATMENT OF THE FREEDMEN.

The Methodist Episcopal Bishop (Elliott) of Georgia, speaking of the negroes, says: “Already they are perishing by thousands, and the whole race will now go out before civilization (so called) and competition, as the Indians are doing. We can survive the change, and one day flourish again; but not they. Their fate is sealed, and the edict of Puritanism has already gone forth, ‘If you cannot and will not work, you must die.’”

There is, says one of our cotemporary journals, “something *sullen* in the tone of this remark.” There is something worse than that in it; there is inhumanity in it; it is the hasty utterance of the resentful spleen of this church dignity against the new order of things in the South—not only hasty, but reckless of all the claims of the long-oppressed black race on his humane and Christian sympathies. What right has any man, especially a Christian bishop, set to represent the Redeemer of humanity, to pronounce such a discouraging verdict on the fate of these four millions of liberated sufferers, at this early date? However depressed or problematical their present condition may be, is it the office of a humane, a Christian bishop, to fling them thus away to destruction, before there has been one year's experiment to solve the problem of their fate? There is no statesman in the world, except among the late slaveocrats, who would do so—no scientific political economist who would not peremptorily deny the reasonableness of such an opinion, and protest that with right treatment this mighty black force could be made a productive element of national wealth, incalculably more so than four millions of black oxen, mules or horses distributed through the country. Nor is there any intelligent student of the history of the colored race who could not give the direct lie to this miserable though equivocal accusation against the people who have hitherto done all the work of the South, and fed by unrequited toil their present accusers and their children.

Slavery has not only demoralized the heart of the South—it has debased its intelligence, and left it capable of almost any intellectual folly. Its theories of ethics and politics at and before the rebellion, its rampant schemes of finance and government during the rebellion, its attempted policy in both Church and State, since the defeat of the rebellion, and especially its theories of social and business self-recuperation and its consequent treatment of the negro, surprise the civilized world. There seems to be a general lack not only of statesmanlike capacity to appreciate the real interests and wants of the desolate country; but also of that common practical prudence, which, in the absence of superior or guiding minds, enables tolerably enlightened communities to perceive their real interests and the immediate means of promoting them.

The South needs nothing so much as labor. It has always, heretofore, protested that black laborers alone could do its work; it now has these black laborers placed under circumstances, by freedom, which all history and political science testify to be favorable to the development of industry, and yet, before it can fairly make any reasonable experiment with these laborers, in their new and better circumstances, it almost everywhere, as by a tacit conspiracy,

attempts to crush them; and church dignitaries in Episcopal robes, lift their sacred hands in hasty prophetic maledictions upon the emancipated millions! Astonishing folly! More astonishing inhumanity!

The American colored man is not deserving of this treatment. We have heretofore shown that in the West Indies the ascertained results of emancipation vindicate him—that even in Jamaica, the apparent exception, the old maxim has been verified that the “exception proves the rule.” In our own country the African has always shown himself capable of and disposed to labor. He has been barricaded by insuperable prejudices out of almost every opportunity of industrial success, in even our free States, and blighted under the shadow of slavery, but he has nevertheless made his humble and honorable way among us. Our criminal and pauper statistics have long since proved that, of all the lower classes, he is the least public burden in proportion to his numbers—that of all the “dangerous classes,” he, in spite of his depressing wrongs, is the least obnoxious to the penalties of the laws.

The annals of the world may be challenged in vain for a better example of good sense, of prudent self-regard among the lower classes, than our negroes have shown during the civil war. And so far as they have been allowed fair play, since the war, they have commended themselves not only to the hopeful forbearance but to the respect of all impartial observers.—*Methodist*.

There is not one too many of these black laborers in the South. They will all be needed for its legitimate industry. If the sudden change in their condition has a demoralizing effect on some of them, it is no more than would happen with any other race in similar circumstances. The true policy of the South is to have a little patience, and, meanwhile, place before the freedmen the best possible motives to work, in the form of good wages, kind treatment, and ameliorated “black laws.”

#### ECONOMY OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The dangers to which the colored population of the South will be exposed, if deprived of the right of suffrage, can be best understood by an examination of the legislation of the island of Jamaica, where, although colored suffrage is allowed, the right is limited by a property qualification, under which the privilege of voting is confined to persons possessing a freehold of the value of six pounds per annum, or paying a rent of twenty pounds per annum, or who had in bank for twelve months previous the sum of one hundred pounds. A tax of ten shillings is also imposed upon the registration of names upon the voting lists,

and the suffrage is by these means confined mainly to planters, attorneys, agents, clerks, and shopkeepers.

At the time of emancipation, the House of Assembly possessed the fullest powers to correct any defects in the act; but instead of availing themselves of the opportunity, they used their power in the attempt to make serfs of the lately freed slaves; by an ejectment act, they gave the planters the right to turn out the enfranchised peasantry, without regard to age or sex, at a week's notice, from the homes in which they had been born and bred; to root up their provision grounds, and to cut down the fruit trees which gave them both food and shelter, in order that through dread of the consequences of refusal, the negroes might be driven to work upon the planters' own terms. To prevent them from securing a freehold, they imposed heavy fees and stamp duties on the transfer of land, and when in spite of all obstacles the negroes had secured land for themselves, the impost on building materials was doubled; and yet again, when houses had been built, they were assessed at such a rate as in some parishes, to drive the occupants from the back into the cabins built of mud and boughs.

On corn, the food of the poor, the duty which during slavery had been but three pence per barrel, for the free man was raised to three shillings; on rice, salt fish and pork, the duties were increased from two to three hundred per cent.

To check the cultivation of coffee and sugar by the small freeholder, an excise duty of one penny a pound on sugar, and twopence on coffee was imposed; but upon coffee and sugar for export, which business needed capital and was in the hands of the planters, no excise was imposed. Licenses to retail coffee and sugar required a heavy fee; for wholesale trade, none. The marriage fee was commuted by an annual payment from the colonial treasury, if the rite was performed by a clergyman of the Church of England; but a dissenting minister was required to claim four shillings and tenpence, and without the payment of this sum the marriage was invalid, yet four-fifths of the people are dissenters.

Out of an annual expenditure of over £225,000, for five years from 1854 to 1858, inclusive, over £30,000 per year was expended upon the established church, and no provision

was made for education, unless a beggarly grant of £2500 per annum can be called such. No provision was made to provide physicians in place of those maintained by the planters, and for some years the population actually decreased under the ravages of smallpox and the ignorance of the people in the care of children.

In 1853, Earl Grey, writing upon Jamaica legislation, says: "The statute book of the island for the past six years presents nearly a blank, as regards laws calculated to improve the condition of the population and to raise them in the scale of civilization."

Much of this oppressive legislation was cancelled by the home government; yet enough remained to account for the alleged ruin of Jamaica, even if the decrease in the export of sugar and the decay of the ports had been sure evidence of ruin. But in spite of every obstacle, the blacks of Jamaica have prospered—a majority of them are now freeholders, and if they do not yet, they will soon control the legislation of the island and sweep away the last vestiges of class legislation.

In the Parliamentary Report of 1861, Capt. Darling, the Governor of Jamaica, says:

The proportion of those who are settling themselves industriously in their holdings, and rapidly rising in the social scale, while commanding the respect of all classes of the community, and some of whom are, to a limited extent, themselves the employers of hired labor, paid for either in money or in kind, is, I am happy to think, not only steadily increasing, but at the present moment is far more extensive than was anticipated by those who are cognizant of all that took place in this colony in the earlier days of negro freedom. There can be no doubt, in fact, that an independent, respectable, and I believe trustworthy middle class is rapidly forming.

Jamaica at this moment presents, as I believe, at once the strongest proof the complete success of the great measure of emancipation, as relates to the capacity of the emancipated race for freedom, and the most unfortunate instance of a descent in the scale of agricultural and commercial importance as a colonial community.

As one reads "The West Indies" by Edward Bann Underhill, published in London in 1862, from which the foregoing statements have been taken, one cannot fail to trace the descent of the island of Jamaica in agricultural and commercial importance directly to the fact that the right of voting was not immediately conferred upon the enfranchised negroes.—*Boston Advertiser*.

☞ Two cargoes of Africans have arrived in Cuba recently.

### NOT CURED YET.

A Nashville correspondent, who recently had a conversation with an influential citizen of Tennessee, writes as follows:

I asked him if he felt willing to tell me frankly what he thought of the future of slavery in Tennessee?

"Certainly," he replied, "I have no concealment to make upon that or any other public question."

"Do you believe there is any possible prospect for its restoration in this State?" I inquired.

"That," said he, "is still an open question. I consider it no more settled that we shall not again have slavery in Tennessee, than it is whether the institution shall be abolished in Kentucky."

"Is there any considerable number of the people who would favor such restoration?"

"A large majority would, if all were allowed to express themselves."

"Would you?"

"Unquestionably I would."

"But as your amended Constitution forever prohibits it, why is not the question settled?"

"Why," said he, "even a legal Constitution is not a finality; and of course you are aware that many of us regard the March amendments to the Constitution of Tennessee as utterly illegal and void. Were it not for the presence of military force, the matter would have been brought ere this before the Courts, and I doubt not their decision would have confirmed our opinion."

"But," said I, "even if the Courts should decide as you say, would it not be impossible to restore the institution on account of the resistance which the blacks would everywhere make to it?"

"Of course," he replied, "we could not reinstate our authority immediately over the whole of them—perhaps not over one-half of them. But there are many sections of the State where the blacks are not aware that slavery has been abolished at all. Some of those sections are in West Tennessee, where the colored population is most numerous. In other quarters there are many families which the blacks have never attempted to leave, and where the quiet resumption of the masters' authority would be at once acquiesced in, gradually all resistance would cease, and the colored people, in many cases disgusted with their new found freedom so different from what they had anticipated, would voluntarily return to bondage, or accept as destiny what they could easily be persuaded was unavoidable. What it required a great army to destroy can easily be restored by the people when that army is removed."

NEGROES IN RICHMOND.—There are some twenty-five thousand colored persons in Richmond. Between 6000 and 7000 are members in good standing of Christian churches, and nearly all attend services regularly. There are at least 2000 men among this population who are worth from \$200 to \$500, 200 who have property estimated at from \$500 to \$5000, and a number who are worth from \$5000 to \$20,000.

**AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.**

GENERAL OFFICE:

**444 Fourteenth St., above G, Washington, D.C.**JACOB R. SHEPHERD, *Secretary*.  
GEORGE C. WARD, *Treasurer*.  
56 Wall Street, New York.**EASTERN DEPARTMENT:****Office, 69 Nassau Street, New York.**J. MILLER McKIM, *Secretary*.  
GEORGE C. WARD, *Treasurer*.  
56 Wall Street.**WESTERN DEPARTMENT****Office, 25 Lombard Block, Chicago.**JOHN M. WALDEN, *Secretary*.  
LEVI COFFIN, *Treasurer*.  
87 Sixth Street, Cincinnati.

*Correspondence* relating to the appointment and maintenance of teachers and local agencies; to the collection and shipment of stores; to the organization of local societies; and to all other similar details, should be addressed to the *Secretary of the Department* within which the writer resides or proposes to act, or to the *Secretary of the nearest constituent Commission*.

*Correspondence* relating to the general policy of the Commission; or to questions of general concern; together with all correspondence from Europe and the Pacific Coast, should be addressed to the *General Secretary at Washington*.

*Remittances* from individuals and local organizations within either Department, should be addressed to the *Treasurer of the Department*.

*Remittances* from the Pacific Coast, from organizations not auxiliary to either Department, and from localities beyond the limits of the United States, should be addressed to the *General Treasurer at New York*.

The prompt, earnest, and effective co-operation of all friends of the American Freedmen is respectfully invited.

**The Freedmen's Bulletin.**

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1866.

**WORK OF EDUCATION.**

The twofold object of the Freedmen's Aid Commissions of the West, as has been frequently stated, is to help the needy and educate the children and youth. When first organized, the urgent call was for the relief of the physical wants of the colored refugees who had drifted through the lines of the national army, and were herded in "contraband" camps, where wretchedness and suffering were fearfully prevalent. Then the benefactor was the person who made the distribution of clothing and food and medicines the primary work and teaching secondary. But in the progress of affairs this order has been reversed—that which was secondary and incidental has become first in importance.

This remark has seemed necessary, because appeals for the means to mitigate suffering and relieve want among the freed people have come to us so constantly and from so many localities in the South since the cold season commenced, that this part of our work has

been kept more prominently before the public during the past few weeks. Ministering to the wants of the sick and naked and starving must be done quickly, if at all—to delay in it is to defeat its end—and hence the presentation of facts and the earnestness of appeal which have recently given prominence to the work of relief rather than that of education. In this number of the *Bulletin* we lay before our readers such correspondence as will direct their attention to what is being done for the mental improvement of the freed people, and the necessity for extended efforts in this direction.

The work of relief cannot be dispensed with, and must not be undervalued by the Commissions. The efforts of other organizations that fail in this important matter are instructive in their results, and facts prove what reason would indicate, that a society that proposes to labor for the elevation of the freedmen must be active in relieving want wherever and whenever found. In no other way can the power of teachers be so augmented as by placing in their hands stores to distribute to the really destitute. None of the ministries of a true charity more faithfully exemplify to the freedmen the humane and generous sentiments cherished towards them—none impress them more readily and fully with the depth and tenderness of that interest which prompts to labors in their behalf.

Nevertheless, their education has become and must continue to be the more important work before us. It is the duty of the state to educate all its children without respect to color—but it is evident that those states which have brought poverty upon themselves by rebellion, are not able to support schools for all, and it is now equally evident from the recent legislation in Tennessee and from facts transpiring elsewhere, that even had they the means, there would be no disposition to carry these advantages to the colored children. That Congress will correct this evil is hardly to be expected, and hence, until public sentiment in the South is revolutionized, colored schools there must be sustained by the co-operation of Northern benevolence with the freed people themselves.

In order to sustain and extend this work of education, the prosecution of which is urged by every consideration of humanity, patriot-



ism, and religion, the Commissions in the Western Department must receive large contributions of money. This development of a more permanent character for our work than has heretofore been anticipated, indicates the necessity of preparations requiring an immediate and considerable outlay.

As rapidly as possible our schools must be located in buildings of which we can have the control. Now the interruption or breaking up of a school is a matter of too frequent occurrence, from our teachers being dispossessed of buildings, whether rented or assigned to them by the Government. Nothing short of a leasehold of property will give security to us, and at the more important points, proprietorship is better, could the means be obtained.

The Western Branch of the Department has already secured a valuable property in Nashville by purchase, and the school now opened in it can, with every hope of success, be graded and systematized. Where such schools can be permanently established, the colored people will soon come to bear a large proportion of their current expenses, and thus become co-workers in their own elevation. At Gallatin, Tennessee, and other points, the colored people have joined with the Commissions in the erection of school buildings, and certainly to encourage them in these efforts to help themselves is one of the highest forms of benevolence. The policy is to increase the number of schools and teachers—to apply the means received as directly as possibly to education—but with every relaxation of the hold of Government upon the South, the necessity of permanent provision by the Commissions themselves against changes in their work will increase. The feasible way to do this is to join hands with the freed people in the erection of school-houses in every considerable town.

And yet without undertaking this, or undertaking it only at a few points, the demands of the work of education upon the treasuries of the Commissions are so great as to limit the work of relief in some of its forms, and this, too, when scarcely a tithe of the appeals for teachers and books have been responded to in the Mississippi Valley.

Since the beginning of the present school year, the Western Department has had nearly two hundred laborers in the field. These have been the outlays, namely: Traveling expenses to the field, boarding, rents for

school-rooms and teachers' quarters, books, stationery and teachers' salaries. By a rigid economy in all these forms of outlay, our expenditures for school purposes alone have been about ten thousand dollars per month. This has left but a small margin for the cash expenditures required by Asylums, Freedmen's Homes and other forms of relief, and the liabilities could not have been met but for a temporary accumulation of funds, since absorbed by the growing work forced upon us.

The work of education alone in the Department needs, at the very least, \$20,000 per month to sustain it and meet its growing demands. \$10,000 per month for the treasury at Cincinnati, and an equal sum for the treasury at Chicago. When we look over the States that are tributary to our work; when we remember what this people gave to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions; when we think of the relation of the Northern to the Southern Western States; we do hope that this amount will be given—that the region which was first in war, will be first in the greater works of peace.

#### RELIEF FOR POOR WHITES.

From the organization of the principal Freedmen's Aid Commissions in the West to the present time, their aim has been to carry out the purposes for which they were established—the relief and education of the freed people. It has, however, been the practice of these Commissions to aid the poor whites in the South, when a case of real destitution and suffering was found. Fidelity to that charity that has prompted Christian men and women to give liberally to our cause seemed to require this much of us, where the circumstances of the sufferers made it an act of humanity to afford them relief.

Before the organization of Refugee societies and the so-called Union Commission, teachers and agents of the Freedmen's Commission were the only representatives of the Northern benevolence to whom the suffering whites could apply for help. The Union Commission has its headquarters at New York, and its main strength is in the East, in consequence of which there are still occasions where our agents must relieve destitution among the whites, in order to save life. This is the extent to which

the Freedmen's Societies have aided the poor whites of the South, and we make this statement to correct the impressions that have been received in some localities, to the detriment of our work.

The appeal for corn, in which the starving whites were named as a class needing our help, was made with reference to a special work for relief, and was based upon well authenticated facts, that the necessity for food was as great in some localities among the whites as among the colored people, and this special work can be done without at all affecting the devotion of the Commission to its primary and permanent efforts in behalf of the freed people.

#### NOTES IN WASHINGTON.

Miss MARY B. SLEIGHT, who has edited the BULLETIN since last May, having gone to Washington, the many friends she has made through these columns, will be pleased to know that she will be a correspondent for this paper. Her first letter appears on another page under the above title. She will have good opportunity to become conversant with much in the Capitol in which we are all interested as the friends of the colored race, and her "notes" will be read with interest.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DESTITUTE.—We publish elsewhere a communication from Rev. J. R. SHIPHERD, General Secretary of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, giving the results of his inquiries of the Freedmen's Bureau, as to the number of the really destitute persons in the South. The number who are entirely dependent for the means of support is estimated at one hundred thousand!

FISK SCHOOL.—The inauguration of a Normal School for the preparation of Colored Teachers, marks a new and interesting era in the educational work of the Freedmen's Aid Commission. We therefore call attention to the article from Prof. OSGEN in regard to the Normal School at Nashville, Tenn. It has been justly regarded a great work to teach the colored people to read and write, but here is a greater—one that goes beyond in its recognition of the ability of the colored man to become a most important agency in the elevation of his race.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Third Anniversary of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission took place on the 18th of this month. In the February BULLETIN, we will be able to present the result of its past year's labor in behalf of the freed people. Rev. R. S. RUST, D. D., has been chosen Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year.

COLORED SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.—The United States Sanitary Commission, in pursuance of its purpose, heretofore published, ceased on the 1st inst., to receive for collection the claims of soldiers and their heirs, who are creditors of the Government for back pay, bounty or pension. A very large number of these claims are still outstanding, and many will be lost to the needy, or devoured by unprincipled attorneys. The General Agent of the Claim Department has appealed to the General Secretary of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, Rev. J. R. Shipherd, to undertake the cases of colored claimants at least, and he has consented to do so for the time being. He has further consented to receive the papers of such of the white claimants as belong to the more necessitous classes—believing that in the premises, the charity will be approved by the Commission which he serves. It is, therefore, safe and proper to forward to the office named until other notice is given, the data of such claims on behalf of colored soldiers and their heirs, and also of clearly necessitous white soldiers and their heirs.

MARTYRS AND HEROES OF ILLINOIS.—The Publisher of this volume, JAMES BARNET, has generously offered to donate to this Commission, one-half of the proceeds of all sales, for the purpose of aiding our work. This memorial volume has had the commendation of the leading journals of Illinois, and is one that many will desire to have in their libraries. The present liberal proposition of the Publisher will enable such at once to secure the book, and aid a noble cause. Orders given to the Corresponding Secretary, any authorized agent of the N. W. F. Aid Commission, or the Publisher, James Barnett, 191 Lake Street, Chicago, will be promptly attended to.

THE Mayor of Mobile has prohibited steamers and railroads from bringing negroes into that city.

THE WESTERN PULPIT.—This is the title of a religious periodical published in Chicago by Rev. R. F. Shinn. Its editorial corps comprises five leading divines in the Northwest, each of whom stands high in his own denomination, and all of whom are distinguished for their broad view and catholic spirit. Together they represent the prominent evangelical bodies of the whole West. The purpose of the publication is to promote the purity and power of the ministry, and the spiritual improvement and harmony of christian believers. The first number is before us, and is the earnest of a valuable periodical. The terms are given on the last page of the BULLETIN.

ISAAC T. GIBSON.—We wish to notify the friends of our cause in Iowa, that Mr. Gibson, our efficient agent in Western Missouri, has returned to his labors and may be addressed at Macon, Mo.

MISSOURI.—Gov. Fletcher under a recent date informs us that teachers for colored schools are much needed in several places in Missouri.

A TEACHER at Mobile writes to us: "We have distributed all of the clothing you sent us, and the *God bless yous*, and thankful exclamations which fell upon our ears, told plainly that your charities had not been misapplied."

## Children's Department.

### CONTRABAND GARDEN.

We cheerfully acknowledge the receipt of \$23.50 from the Sunday school of Millburn, Ill., which is the result of the children's "Contraband Gardens." *What a noble example!*

Last spring, the pastor proposed that each child, that could, should plant a piece in their gardens "for the contrabands." Cheerfully the little farmers worked. Although some of their crops failed, and prices for the rest were low, still they realized the above sum. Well done, little friends! We welcome you as co-laborers in this great and good work. Try it again this year. Now you can call it a "Freedman's Garden," and it may flourish better. Who will follow their good example?

H. W. COBB.

## THE NORTHWESTERN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION, ROOMS, 109 Monroe Street—Lombard Block, P. O. BOX 2747, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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Communications, including Remittances, should be addressed to "Rev. J. M. WALDEN, D. D., Post Office Box 2747, Chicago, Ill." Boxes of Clothing, etc., should be marked "NORTHWESTERN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION, 109 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill." The residence of the donors should also be plainly marked upon the box, and duplicate invoices of contents made, one to be placed in the box, and the other to be sent by mail to the Corresponding Secretary, as above.

### Cash Receipts for December.

#### Illinois.

Abingdon, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. F. M. C.	\$18 00
Altona, " " by Rev. J. D. S.	19 30
Aledo, " " by M. D. H.	18 85
Arcola,	16 65
Assumption,	10 50
Ashkum, Th. col. by Rev. C. D.	8 15
Atkinson, " by Rev. J. P. R.	5 10
Atlanta, " by Rev. E. J. T.	13 00
Augusta, " by Rev. J. S.	12 00
Big Fort, " M. E. ch. by T. B. S.	4 50
Big Rock, Bapt. ch. by Rev. H. R. H.	8 25
Bridgeport, M. E. ch.	11 69
Brickton, Th. col.	31 98
Brimfield, Union Th. col. by Rev. A. B.	7 50
Bristol, " " by W. M. H.	12 00
Bristol and York, Th. col. and F. A. S. by Mrs. S. J. W.	66 73
Bloomington, Th. col.	7 06
Bloom, F. A. S.	75 00
Buda, Union Th. col. by A. B.	15 00
Canton, " " by A. D.	22 00
Cerro Gordo, Pres. ch. by Rev. A. M. McK.	7 00
Champaign, additional,	1 00
Chesterfield, Th. col. M. E. ch. by J. A.	5 50
Chicago, Th. col. Jeff. st. M. E. ch. by Rev. C. S.	10 00
" " 3d Presb. ch. by Rev. W. O.	91 08
" " Plymouth Cong. ch.	59 74
" " First Presb. ch.	103 46
" " 8th Presb. ch.	5 54
" " Central Presb. ch.	61 66
" " North Bapt. ch.	42 85
" Charles Covell,	25 00
" Colored School, by Miss Cherrie,	25 50
" Culbertson, Blair & Co.	50 00
" J. W. Stanley,	20 00
" Wm. Cowles,	10 00
" F. R. Tuttle,	10 00

Chicago, J. G. Hamilton,	85 00	Marengo, Union Th. col. by Rev. A. P. M.	842 13
" P. Shoeneman,	5 00	Mason City, " by J. A.	8 35
" Norton Stander,	5 00	Mechanicsburgh, " M.E. ch. by Rev. C.R.B.	8 55
" Elm st. Mission S. S.	17 08	" "	7 00
" E. P. Eastman,	10 00	Mendota, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. S. B. G.	20 60
" Root & Cady,	50 00	Mendon, " " by Rev. J. W. S.	10 50
Cedarville, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. J. O. T.	5 30	Monmouth, " " by J. S. C.	5 00
Clinton, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. W. H. H. M.	15 00	" " by N. B.	9 40
Clifton, " by Rev. J. B.	5 00	Morrison, Union Th. col. by Rev. K. W. B.	34 10
Colona Station, Th. col. by J. P.	1 85	Mokena, Th. col. Bapt. ch. by Rev. J. B. D.	5 45
Council Hill, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. A. N.	6 35	Fewark, " by Rev. R. F. M.	14 40
Crete, " by Rev. B. M. A.	27 00	Neoga, " "	2 00
Cuba, " M. E. ch. by Rev. J. F.	5 25	Niles, " "	2 05
Dallas City, " by F. A. A.	14 00	Nilwood, Th. col. by Rev. W. H. R.	7 00
Dement, " M. E. ch. by Rev. A. D.	12 00	Odell, Rev. P. J. B.	1 00
Delavan, F. A. S. by R. M.	25 00	" "	2 50
Dover, " by Rev. S. G. W.	3 00	Olney, " "	51 60
Durand, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. S. H.	16 50	Old Ripley, Peter Long,	1 00
Dwight, " by Rev. E. P. H.	9 00	Onarga, add'l,	6 25 *
East Paw Paw, Th. col. by Rev. C. C. B.	8 00	Oswego, Union Th. col. by Rev. M. W.	7 71
Ebenezer, " by Rev. A. P.	18 70	Pana, " by J. S. W.	20 00
Elk Grove, Th. col. M. E. and Cong. chs. by		Paris, " "	52 75
Rev. D. M. P.	3 00	Paxton, " "	37 75
Elk Grove, Christmas col. by Rev. D M P	21 32	Peoria, Th. col. and F. A. S. by Mrs. S. M. B.	150 00
Elmwood, F. A. S. by Mrs. M. S. B.	30 00	" " Perry st. M. E. ch. by R. J. C.	120 00
El Paso, Union Th. col. by J. G. F.	16 78	Pekin, " M. E. ch. (Ger.) by Rev. H. F.	10 50
Evanston, M. E. ch. add'l to \$168 prev. ack'dg.	30 00	Bittsfield, Union Th. col. by Wm. C.	17 50
" Bapt. ch. " \$120 94 "	42 00	Plumb Creek, by Rev. R. K.	8 40
Fairview, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. H. C. A.	5 00	Plainfield, M. E. ch. add'l. by R. F. M.	1 50
Farmington, " by P. C. Treas. F. A. S.	37 75	Polo, Union Th. col. by Rev. S. S.	42 10
Fosterburg, " Zion's ch. (German) by		Posotum, " "	2 50
Rev. H. B.	2 90	Prarie City, Union Th. col. by Rev. A. B.	20 50
Fountain Green,	22 00	Princeville, M. E. ch. by Rev. S. B. S.	4 00
Foreston, Th. col. Lutheran ch. by Rev. R. W.	9 00	Rosemond, " "	26 00
Fulton, Union Th. col. by Rev. C. C. P.	11 25	Rockford, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. S. C.	30 00
" Bapt. ch. S. S. by H. M.	3 00	" " by H. M. G.	26 50
Galva, Union Th. col. by Rev. M. S.	26 45	Rockton, " by S. T.	77 40
Galesburg, " by A. M.	28 55	Rock Island, " M. E. ch. by L. B. K.	56 00
Geneseo, 1st Cong. ch. S. S. by D. L. P.	20 00	Roseville, " by Rev. C. H. E.	10 10
" M. E. ch.	38 00	" F. A. Woodruff,	10 00
" Union meeting,	124 50	Ripley, Th. col. St John's ch (Ger) by Rev H. B.	8 00
Henderson, U. P. ch. S. S. by J. S.	10 00	Sandwich, Union Th. col. by C. A. H.	15 00
Hennepin, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. D. H. Y.	15 00	Santa Anna, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. G. B. W.	7 30
Homer, Th. col. by J. E. B.	4 00	Shelbyville, Union Th. col. by E. C.	13 60
Illioopolis,	7 50	Spencer, a poor Irishman,	10 00
Island Grove Station, Th. col. M. E. ch. by		Somonauk, by Rev. L. P. C.	3 00
Rev. W. N. McE.	6 00	Salem, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. J. D. Y.	15 25
Jacksonville, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev. A. S.	80 00	St. Charles, Free M. ch. by S. B. W.	28 75
Jefferson, Th. col. Cong. ch. by E. C. B.	10 00	Tolono, " "	9 25
Joliet,	101 50	Tuscola, " "	32 50
Kendall, William Clark,	5 00	Union Corners, Th. col. by Rev. T. B. R.	2 05
Lasalle, Union Th. col. by H. D.	12 50	Upper Alton, " by Rev. A. R. A.	20 00
La Harpe, " by Rev. J. W.	33 00	Urbana, add'l,	4 50
Lacon, " by E. S. E.	6 25	Waukegan, Union Th. col.	31 01
Lamoille, Mrs. Benton,	10 00	Warren, Union Th. col. by Rev. E. H. A.	18 40
" a young lady,	3 50	Wenona, " by Rev. J. H. D.	18 40
Lexington, Union Th. col. by J. A. B. Treas.		Wentworth, T. B.	10 00
F. A. S.	110 75	Wheaton, Union Th. col. by Rev. O. C.	97 64
Lee Center, F. A. S. by M. W. Treas.	20 00	Winnebago, Th. col. Cong. ch. by Rev. H. M. D.	9 15
Leland, by Rev. S. N. P.	20 00	" " M. E. ch. Rev. O. W. L.	9 70
" by Rev. A. H. P.	5 00	Wilton, " U P ch. by Rev. R. W. F.	48 75
Lisbon, Th. and Sabbath col.	104 70	" Center, " by W. R. I.	8 00
Light House Point, Th. col. M. E. ch. by Rev.		Wilmington, " Pres and M E chs by	
A. B.	49 78	Rev. J. H. D.	31 90
Lockport, Th. coll. by Rev. A. S. R.	27 20	Woodstock, Th. col.	45 00
Lyndon, " 1st Cong. ch. by J. R.	17 31		
Mattoon,	42 45		
" Colored people,	10 50		

## Wisconsin.

Beaver Dam, Union Th. col. by Rev J E G	21 00
Berlin, " by Rev D C H	17 45

12 13	Bristol, Union Th col by Rev W R J	89 88	Bethel, M E ch	81 00
8 85	Buffalo, " by H H H	2 00	Burlington, Division at M E ch	29 96
8 55	Barns,	13 85	" Old Zion "	12 00
7 00	Cambria, Th col by Rev R E	20 00	Brookville, Th col by A S W	8 00
0 00	Columbus, M E ch	22 78	Buckingham, " M E ch by Rev W F D	15 70
0 50	" Pres ch	70 45	Center Grove, " by R B	12 75
5 00	" Cash,	6 75	Camanche, Union Th col by Rev J E	11 35
9 40	Darien, Union meeting,	13 00	Cascade, Rev J K	5 00
4 10	" Th col Bapt ch by Rev A P	5 10	Chariton, M E ch	3 75
5 45	Decorah's Prairie,	19 00	Clarinda, Th col by Rev D F	3 00
4 40	Dodgeville,	1 85	Corydon, Union Th col by J P B	43 50
2 00	Eau Claire, additional,	19 00	Columbus Ridge, M E ch by Rev R W	6 00
2 05	" Th contrib R Cobbin and family,	7 25	Danville, Cong ch	17 00
7 00	East Troy, Union Th col by Rev C M	15 20	Davenport, Union Th col by by Rev W W	98 50
1 00	Evansville, widow's mite,	50	De Witt, " by J B T	13 54
2 50	Fulton, Th col Cong ch by Rev H F	7 37	Dubuque, M E ch by A H A	50 85
1 00	Galesville University, Union meeting,	24 25	Epworth, " by Rev M L	15 00
6 25 *	" Pres ch	15 10	Epworth and Farley, Th col by J H	12 30
7 71	" Mrs C E Johnston, Treas of Ban C C	10 00	Fairfield, F A S by A S W	83 75
0 00	" Cash,	3 00	" Union Th col by A S W	19 50
2 00	Hazel Green, Th col M E ch by Rev M D	37 30	Flint River, F A S by Mrs D L	15 15
0 00	Horicon, " Bapt ch by Rev J D	11 50	Franklin, Th col Cong ch by D B G	5 00
7 75	Janesville, Union Th col by G F M	92 25	Gasport, " by Rev J M C	8 70
0 00	Jacksonville, Union meeting,	8 57	Homer, M E ch by Rev J B W	15 00
0 50	Lacroese, M E ch S S	4 09	Iowa City, F A S by J O	10 50
0 50	"	2 50	Independence, Union Th col by H H F	25 00
0 50	Lamertine, Th col by Rev I S E	24 00	Indianola, M E ch	21 85
0 40	Leroy, Th col M E ch by J F S	3 60	" Henry Avery,	20 00
0 10	Linden, " " by Rev J S	7 25	Jacksonville, Rev J C H M	7 55
0 10	Lodi, a friend,	5 50	Kosta, Th col by Rev H C	12 25
0 50	Mazo Maine, Union Th col by B C H	24 00	Kossuth, O S and N S Pres ch	45 75
0 50	Manitowoc, " by Rev S S	12 30	" M E chs	14 30
0 00	Mequon River, " M E ch by Rev W W	17 30	Keokuk, Cong and Bapt chs	43 20
0 00	Nenah, Union Th col by F C W	45 35	La Motte, M E ch by Rev A C	5 00
0 50	New Amsterdam, M A Kellogg,	2 00	Le Clair, " by Rev F M	12 20
0 50	Oshkosh, Welsh ch by R F M	15 68	Liberty, " by Rev S S	4 65
0 40	" Union Th col by Rev W W W	22 62	Lima Springs, M E ch by J C	50
0 10	Oxford, " by B J	3 40	Lyons, Union meeting, by Rev S N F	30 88
0 10	Portage City, " by A W	16 00	Morning Sun, U Pres ch	70 00
0 60	Prairie du Chien, Cong and M E chs by H W C	8 00	" O S Pres ch	10 00
0 60	Racine, M E ch by Rev M W	7 71	Marietta, F A S by H	2 50
0 30	" Th col by Rev N H	2 15	Monona, Union meeting by J R U	10 35
0 00	Ripon, " by J C	76 00	McGregor, " by S P	38 28
0 00	Ridgeville, M E ch	8 10	Mt Pleasant, M E ch	31 25
0 00	Sharon, add'l,	1 00	Mt Vernon, a friend by Rev J G D	50 00
0 25	Shopiere, Th col M E ch by Rev T F A	14 75	Monroe, Th col by Rev J C	17 65
0 75	Sparta, add'l,	3 00	Muscatine, " St Paul's ch (German)	5 00
0 25	" Cong S S	2 00	Oceola, " M E ch by J W T	100 00
0 25	Toppings' Corners,	2 95	Osage, Cong ch by Rev H S S	4 33
0 00	Tomah, Union meeting,	30 42	Palmyra, M E ch	23 10
0 05	Trempealeau, Cong ch	58 25	Red Oak, Union col by Rev G B	6 20
0 50	Union Grove, Th col M E and Cong chs by Rev	14 35	Rock Dale, M E ch by W C	23 00
0 01	J K	14 50	Rock Grove, Th col by Rev E G O G	6 25
0 40	Waupun, Th col by D W C	6 00	Scotch Grove, John E Lovejoy	5 00
0 00	Watertown, " M E ch by Rev E S G	5 50	Sharon, Ref Pres ch	115 00
0 00	Wauzeka, " by Rev H J W	2 00	Spring Creek,	3 75
0 00	Waukesha, A Chriton,	13 55	Strawberry Point, Th col by J S	6 50
0 15	Waupaca, Th col by Rev J P	10 09	Summer Hill, M E ch by W F P	11 25
0 70	" Ichnod,	49 25	Toledo, F A S by T K A	17 25
0 00	West Salem, Union meeting,	6 50	Vinton, Th col Rev U E	21 75
0 75	" Cash,	13 85	Village Creek, by Rev J C	5 75
0 00	Wiota, Th col Pleasant Grove ch by Rev J W		Washington, M E ch	19 70
<b>Iowa.</b>				
0 00	Adell, Th col M E ch by M H M	17 70	Waterloo, Union Th col by R B	22 55
0 00	Asbury, " by N S	23 40	Wonkon, " " Rev A P	13 60
0 00	Bellevue, Union Th col by M N	11 20	Walnut Fork, by Mrs M E C	17 00
0 45	Birmingham, " by A S W	30 20	Waverly, Th col Bapt ch by T F T	8 00
			West Point, M E ch	11 00
			Webster City, by Rev W F H	11 00



West Union, Union col by Rev H S C	\$35 00
Winterset, Th col by Rev C C M	19 75
Worthington, " by J H	4 40

**Michigan.**

Almont, Union Th col by Rev H R W	25 00
Battle Creek, " by J M	9 00
Blissfield, Union Th col by Rev H W B	11 20
Bronson, " by Rev W D	11 45
Cassopolis, Th col by E B	12 00
Concord, " by Rev N S R	7 00
Coldwater, Union Th col by Rev J W R	125 50
Dansville, Th col by G W O	7 25
De Witt, " by J A S	5 00
" " M E ch by W F J	16 00
Detroit, " " by H A McI	17 50
Dixboro, " by Rev J S	6 00
East Saginaw, " by B S T	46 91
Eckford, " Pres ch by Rev J W	7 28
Edwardsburg Union Th col by Rev A S C	31 00
Farmer's Creek, Th col M E ch by A G	10 25
Gilead, " " by Rev W D	20 45
Girard, " " by Rev J B	6 50
Greenville, Union Th col by C S	29 75
Grand Blanc, " " by Rev A S	22 20
Hilledale, " " by F R G	41 15
Jonesville, Th col 1st Pres ch E W C	15 45
Lawton, " M E ch Rev A Y G	6 40
Lamont, Union Th col by Rev S M B	12 05
Lapeer, Th col Pres and Cong chs by W H J	30 25
Marquette, " M E and Pres chs by Rev W N	35 00
Marshall, " by Rev H M J	35 00
Marysville, " by Rev G W	2 25
Mason, " M E ch by F G	5 00
Mattison, " by D S O	2 05
Otisco, Union Th col by Rev. A P M	17 19
Plymouth, " " by T P M	24 43
Prt Huron, " " by J S H	19 58
Plainfield, Th col by Rev H W H	14 00
Rankin, " M E ch by M B W	15 25
Snow Prairie, " " by Rev W D	6 10
Southfield, " " Pres ch by Rev T F	10 00
Three Rivers, " " by D D G	43 00
Traverse City, Union Th col by Rev D C S	41 64
Washington, Th col M E ch by Rev J C	36 50
White River, by Rev B S P	2 00

**Indiana.**

Attica, Th col by D K H	22 00
Calumet, " by Rev J S K	5 00
Hebron, " by M H W	23 00
Kendallville, Union Th col by Rev H J M	32 90
La Grange, Th col Pres and M E chs by Rev A F R	22 55
Medarysville, Th col by Rev W W J	7 00
Montpelier, " by C B K	8 65
Mishwaukee, " M E ch by Rev W F H	31 42
Nicouza, " by A B J	12 10
Oxford, " M E ch by Rev S S B	15 00
Poolsville, " by Rev S T	35 00
" " M E ch by Rev S T	15 00
Princeton, " by J H C	18 00
" J H Lacey,	5 00
Plymouth, Th col by Rev J E C	36 10
Southport, " by Rev F S T	8 30
South Bend, Union Th col by Rev C A B	41 75
State Line, Th col M E ch by Rev J F	10 00
Torre Haute, " Pres and Bapt chs by D E B	50 00

Waterloo City, Th col by G B	\$24 50
Williamsport, " M E and Pres chs Rev F C S	17 45
Wolcottsville, " by E H	9 00

**Minnesota.**

Austin, Th col by W H S	6 30
Burnside, " M E ch by Rev O H	8 00
Faribault, " Plymouth and Bapt chs by H W	21 00
Fontenac, F A S by F B B	12 50
Minnesota Lake, Th col M E ch by Rev A W	3 95
Money Creek, " "	24 20
Owatonna, J A Williams	5 00
Red Wing, Th col M E ch by Rev C B	32 08
St Anthony, Union Th col by Rev J V E	31 84
Saratoga, " by P F T	14 45
" F A S	15 50
Watsioja, Th col by Rev B P	22 25
Waukelee, by Rev C M H	5 00

**Ohio.**

Alexandria, Th col Cong ch by Rev C H A	11 00
Canfield, Union " by Rev C C	22 41
Hamilton, " " by J J T	72 20
Jersey, a friend	50
Kenton, Th col M E ch by Rev C R	21 00
Pataskala, " by T W H	5 00
Port Clinton, " by Rev A P J	11 00
Urbana, Union " by Rev J W	49 00

**Missouri.**

Hannibal, Union Th col by Rev H W R	50 00
Edina, " M E ch by Rev J W	5 55

**Kansas.**

Troy, Th col by Rev H P R	24 00
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**Nebraska.**

Omaha City, Union Th col by Rev F M D	62 88
Cash items,	1845 93

**Recapitulation.**

Illinois,	\$3866 04
Iowa,	1558 05
Wisconsin,	1037 28
Michigan,	849 05
Indiana,	448 72
Ohio,	192 11
Nebraska,	62 88
Minnesota,	212 07
Missouri,	55 55
Kansas,	24 00
Cash items,	1845 93
Total,	\$10,142 91

ROSSELL B. MASON, Treasurer.

**Receipts of Stores during December.**

ILLINOIS.	
Bristol and Yorkville,	1 package.
Chicago,	1 "
Delavan,	3 "
Ottawa,	1 "
Ontario,	1 "
MICHIGAN.	
Benton Harbor,	1 "
WISCONSIN.	
Appleton,	1 "
Plymouth,	1 "
Union Grove,	1 "
IOWA.	
Fayette,	1 "
Total,	14 packages.
RECAPITULATION.	
Illinois.....	9 packages.
Michigan.....	1 "
Wisconsin.....	3 "
Iowa.....	1 "
Total,	14 packages.

# THE WESTERN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION,

Office—No. 5 Ohio Medical College,

Store-Room—Same building, No. 87 W. 6th St.,

P. O. Box 932, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

President.....	REV. ADAM POE, D. D.
	HON. BELLAMY STOREE,
Vice-Presidents.....	REV. J. F. WRIGHT,
	REV. WAYLAND HOYT,
	REV. STARR H. NICHOLS,
	REV. I. W. WILKY, D. D.
Cor. Secretary.....	REV. R. S. RUST, D. D.
Treasurer.....	J. F. LARKIN.
General Agent.....	LEVI COFFIN,

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It is especially requested that goods donated for the relief of the freed people, be packed with care in strong boxes; that a list of the articles contained, an estimate of their value, and notice of shipment be sent by mail to the General Agent; and that the place from which they are sent be plainly marked on each package, numbering them where more than one is sent; otherwise it is impossible to account correctly for goods received, or forward them to points to the wants of which they would be specially adapted.

Direct all goods to LEVI COFFIN, General Agent, Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, 97 West Sixth-Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Money should be sent by Express or Mail to J. F. LARKIN, 25 Third-Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Letters upon the business of the Society and in regard to educational matters may be directed to the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. K. S. RUST, D. D.

## CASH RECEIPTS.

### Agents' Quarterly Report.

The following cash collections were made by agents of the W. F. A. Commission, during September, October and November. The names given are of local collectors, appointed by the agents.

#### Ohio.

Arcanum, Morris chapel, by E. Weaver,	\$40 78
" by E. Thomas,	29 86
Blanchester, by Charles Harris,	45 65
Brookville, by Frank Masters,	14 20
Burlington, Perry chapel, M. E. ch.	16 15
Belpre, (lower)	51 25
" (upper)	17 00
Carrollton, by Wm. Lamme,	10 25
Cheshire, M. E. ch.	20 50
College Corner, by Joseph Gilmore,	43 66
Clarksville, by J. B. Patterson,	125 08
Eldorado, by C. W. Judsy,	22 40
Eaton, by A. Coffman,	38 16
Franklin, by Capt. J. W. A. Gillespie,	54 51
Farmersville, by J. H. Wiles,	9 65
Gettysburg, by John L. Horner,	67 25
Germantown, by Mrs. M. A. Gunckel,	18 00
Gallipolis, M. E. ch.	44 75
" Pres. ch.	10 65
" Colored ch.	10 05
Hanging Rock, M. E. and Pres. chs.	52 00
Harriessburg, by A. L. Antrim & Son,	55 29

Ironton, Spencer M. E. ch.	\$33 00
" Wesley M. E. ch.	19 38
" 1st Pres. ch.	17 00
" Bapt. ch.	13 05
" Colored M. E. ch.	25 80
Jackson C. H., Stewart M. E. ch.	4 75
Johnsville, by Wm. Golliday,	7 45
Lynchburg, by J. Cadwalader,	10 74
Lexington, by Johnson & Presgate,	9 25
Lewisburg, by T K Spellman,	9 18
Liberty, by Abram Nichols,	14 38
Lowell,	14 15
Morrow, by Wm. Hopkins,	110 60
Mainville, by Sullivan Stevens,	20 45
Middletown, by J. J. Pettit,	49 60
Miamisburg, by Samuel Deckert,	22 70
Marietta, Bapt. ch.	50 00
" Sundry persons,	27 35
Middleport, Pres. ch.	51 60
" M. E. "	18 00
" Colored M. E. ch.	23 10
Martinsville, by Taft & Brown,	53 80
New Paris, by Dr. J. S. Braffett,	20 00
New Port (Upper)	49 25
Newell's Run,	4 00
" to Marietta (on road)	29 00
New Vienna, by Nordyke & Morey,	13 88
P. and C. Turnpike school-house, M. E. class,	4 75
Portsmouth, Spencer M. E. ch.	46 05
" Bigalow "	44 08
" Colored "	18 15
" Old Town "	3 35
Pomeroy, Union "	38 25
" Colored Free M. ch.	16 85
Piketon, M. E. ch.	5 90
Rainbow,	8 00
Red Lion, by Jno. L. Smirk,	208 75
Snow Hill, by J. L. Bowers,	31 08
Sabina, by Wm. H. Dakin,	40 50
Springboro, by M. Wright,	148 04
Sligo, by Miss R. Stratton,	47 25
West Baltimore, by G. W. Gander,	15 50
West Alexandria, by Frank Werse,	14 43
Westboro, by Daniel Note,	26 32
Winchester, by E. S. Bradstreet,	7 57
Wilmington, by Wm. E. Hadley,	95 95

#### Indiana.

Abington, by Mrs. A. Smith,	3 00
Bloomingsport, by John Thornbury,	7 63
Centreville, by Dela Matre,	73 75
Cambridge City, by Casper Markle,	43 50
Connorsville, by J. L. Frasis,	18 75
" by Wm. Neukish,	68 70
Dublin, by Rev. P. Cook,	45 95
East Germantown, by M. Strager,	14 12
Economy, by W. Bennett,	45 00
Elkhorn, by Miss L. B. Hunt,	13 00
Hagerstown, by Mrs. M. Smith,	81 25
Liberty, by Robert B. Johnson,	67 32
Milton, by J. H. Frazer,	48 75
Mt. Pleasant, by Mrs. S. Lamb,	27 15
Richmond, J. Julian,	4 50
" by Jacob Koogle,	95 01
" by George Cole,	23 30
Washington, by Moses Hatfield,	1 80
Williamsburg, by Griffin Davis,	21 44

## Cash Receipts for December.

Hon. W. P. Nixon, Cincinnati, O.,	\$30 20
Freedmen's Aid Soc., London, Eng., Rev. H. M. Storrs, £500,	\$662 37
Rev. E. Kirk,	1 00
Mrs. S. Richardson,	5 00
Eliza J. Clemens,	12 43
Protestant Pastors, Reform. Church of France, per Verne & Co., Paris, 551 francs,	152 47
Henry Whitman, Mt. Vernon, O.,	1 50
Dwight Smith, Homer, O.,	16 25
Ann Mary Goodrick, Birmingham, Eng.,	71 70
Bowling Green, per Union Press, Louisville,	50 00
B. H. Cadbury, Birmingham, Eng., £250,	1748 02
Peckham Society, Eng., £100,	699 30
Ladies Aid Society, Bolivar, O.,	50 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, Malta, O.,	10 00
Collecting Agents,	1835 75

## Thanksgiving Collections.

Seymour ch., Ind., pr. Sedgwick,	9 74
Wesley M. E. ch., Cincinnati, O.,	13 93
Orchard st. U. Pres., Rev. W. C. McCune,	25 54
Citizens of Cleves, O., Rev. J. C. Bontecon,	7 20
9th st. Bapt. ch., Cincinnati, O., pr. J. W. Sheppard,	71 00
M. E. ch., New Holland, O., pr. E. H. Dixon,	8 00
Raper Chapel, Dayton, O., pr. Rev. J. F. Marlay,	48 76
M. E. ch., Lockland, O., pr. Thos. Fox,	38 29
Rev. C. D. Curtis, Belpre, O.,	56 25
Oak Chapel M. E. ch., Wooster, O., pr. J. Warner,	5 25
Barlow, O., pr. R. C. Stewart,	21 00
Sidney, O., M. E. ch., O. S. Pres. ch. and U P ch. pr. W. J. Wells,	29 25
African M. E. ch. Cincinnati, O., pr. Rev. J. A. Shorter,	72 76
M. E. ch. West Salem, pr. J. Munsinger,	15 66
Union meeting, Monroe, O. pr. Rev G Parrot,	17 68
Clermont Academy, pr. Mr. Parker,	5 00
M. E. ch. Putnam, O., pr. Rev. A. H. Acton,	14 75
Churches of Edinburg, Ind., per M A Remley,	17 65
3d Pres. ch. Cincinnati, O.,	43 86
M. E. ch. Ft. Jefferson, O., H. C. Roberts,	11 60
Churches at Troy, O., W. J. Miller,	84 75
Mt. Gilend, O., pr. W. M. Conant,	23 48
Churches at St. Clairsville. O.,	35 40
Lawrenceburg, Bapt. ch. per E. P. Bond,	17 42
Bantam Pres. ch. Batavia, O. per J L French,	3 65
York st. M. E. ch. Cincinnati, O. per Rev W. W. Hansey,	27 24
New London, O., Pres. ch. Rev. J. T. Kellam,	24 78
Kane, O., M. E. and Pres. chs.,	14 15
Malta, O., M. E. ch., S. C. Frampton,	10 50
Soldier's Aid Society, Malta, O.	10 00
M E chs Chillicothe, O, per J M Creighton,	29 00
1st Eng Lutheran ch, Cincinnati, O, Rev W H Harrison, D D	13 00
Mt Vernon, O, per H Whitman,	67 25
Lancaster, O, M E, Pres, Bapt, Episcopalian, and Eng. Luth. cong, per J B Helwig,	28 81
Richmond, Ind, per O Grant,	7 35
Kingston, O, M E and Pres chs pr N Waterman,	7 68
North Lewisburg, O, M E ch pr Wesley Webster,	5 00
Portsmouth, 1st Pres ch per E P Pratt,	143 37
West Union, O, M E and Pres chs pr J P Pratt,	2

Columbus, O, Town st M E ch, pr Rev C A Vananda,	21 21
Perkins, O, per Abram K Owen,	10 45
Reynoldsburg, O, Pres ch pr Rev H McVay,	6 70
Bolivar, O, M E ch,	26 25
R H Kincaid,	6 60
Fitchville, O, per Rev J C Thompson,	32 51
Elizabethtown, O, M E ch, Rev G W Fye,	9 00
Venice, O,	25 14
M E ch, Newton, O, per Rev D Kemper,	7 60
Jeffersonville, Ind, per J K Dye,	10 00
New Lexington, O,	25 00
Brookville, Ind,	14 60
Findlay, O,	83 16
Poplar st Pres ch, Cincinnati, per Rev J Chester,	18 55
Waller Creek, O,	49 15
Salem, Ind,	11 65
2d st M E ch, Zanesville, O, per D H Wood,	21 66
College Hill, O, Pres ch pr Rev C E Babb,	19 00
Rock Creek, Ind, O S Pres ch pr Francis Lyon,	12 70
Redoak, Brown co, O, Pres ch pr J Pinney,	27 00
Racine, O, M E ch, Rev E J Jones,	31 45
Syracuse, O, M E ch, Rev E J Jones,	23 85
Utica, O, Union meeting pr S W Knowlton,	39 00
Cincinnati, O, Union meeting Cong chs per Dr J P Walker,	81 50
Wyandotte, O, Thanksgiving offering of a few Christians, per J G Jimkin,	13 00
Mt Sterling, O, M E ch pr D H Douglass,	9 40
Laurel, O, M E ch, W P Jackson,	12 00
Springdale, O,	19 80

## Stores Received, December, 1865.

From Bloomville, W F A C, per S D Davis,	1 box
Richmond, Ind, per Griffin Davis,	1 "
Belville, O,	1 "
Lewisburg, O,	1 "
Milton, Ind, per J H Frazer,	1 "
Springboro, O, per M Wright,	3 "
Farmersville, O, Aid Society,	1 "
Athens, O,	2 "
Mainville, O,	1 "
Eldorado, O,	1 "
Connorsville, Ind,	1 "
College Corners, O, per Wm Newkirk,	2 "
Birmingham and Midland F A Society, England, per B H Cadbury, 7 bales (350) blankets	
Clarksville, O,	1 box
Mt Gilend, per J R Locke,	4 "
J Webb, Jr, Cincinnati, 117 trimmed hats and bonnets	
C B Camp & Co,	3 bxs caps
Martinsville, O, per Taft & Brown,	1 "
Jersey, Ohio, per Lucinda Sinnett,	1 "

Also, 7 boxes and 3 bbls—donors or place of donation unknown.

## Shipments for December.

During the month we have shipped to the following points, viz: Freedmen's Home, Walnut Hills, Chattanooga, Memphis, Gallatin, Shelbyville and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus and Camp Nelson, Ky., and Athens, Ala., amounting, in all, to—

3592 Women's and children's garments
975 Men's and boys' garments
471 Pairs hose
263 " shoes

222	Blankets
862	Yards new goods
88	Cooking utensils
272	Dozen knives and forks
60	" spoons
24	Farming implements
222½	Dozen books
72	" buttons
144	" hooks and eyes
816	Spools thread
and sundry other supplies, amounting, in all, to \$9927.23	

N.B.—Contributors will please notify us of shipments, and send invoice of the contents of each package separately. LEVI COFFIN, Gen'l Agt.

### INDIANA F. A. COMMISSION.

Treasurer's report of cash received for the benefit of the Commission, from the 18th of October, 1865, to January 17, 1866:

Mrs. Given, Indianapolis.....	\$10 00
Dr. Boyd, ".....	5 00
John Wilson, ".....	1 00
James M. Ray, ".....	10 00
W. N. Jackson, ".....	10 00
John I. Morrison, ".....	10 00
Mrs. Minnie Scott, Bainbridge.....	2 00
African M. E. Church, Indianapolis.....	14 00
Colored Baptist Church, Indianapolis.....	13 25
Thanksgiving collection at—	
Danville, by Rev. H. L. Dickenson.....	32 15
Logansport, by T. H. Wilson.....	62 18
Charlestown, Ind., by C. Cole.....	21 10
Asbury ch., Terre Haute, W. Graham.....	23 00
Warsaw, Ind., by R. H. Cook.....	25 10
Aurora, Ind., by W. W. Snyder.....	20 06
M. E. ch., Rockville, Rev. J. H. Reed.....	26 00
Third Presbyterian and M. E. Churches, Bloomington, Ind., by S. T. Gillett.....	36 06
Tippecanoe Co., by J. C. Brockentrrough.....	125 00
M. E. Ch., Thorntown, by G. W. Cone.....	27 00
M. E. Ch., Muncie, by Rev. W. S. Birch.....	20 00
Second Pres. ch., Lafayette, Rev. D. Rice.....	208 75
Pres. ch., Thorntown, Rev. J. B. Logan, Presbyterian and M. E. Churches, Anderson, by Rev. J. V. R. Miller.....	35 65
Wesley ch., New Albany, W. V. Daniel, Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian Chs., Bedford, by J. M. Mathes.....	24 40
Kokomo, by J. Martindale.....	18 00
Mitchell, by S. Burton.....	14 50
Lafountain, by L. W. Mathews.....	4 25
Wabash, by E. S. Ross.....	21 50
From Greencastle Branch Christian Commission, by E. J. Allen.....	96 59
From Henry county, Indiana, by T. H. Hill, Agent.....	59 08
Contributions from Terre Haute, by J. O. Jones, P. M.:	
J. O. Jones.....	\$25 00
A. E. Peppers.....	3 00
G. Arn.....	1 00
W. H. Arnold.....	1 00
G. Arnold.....	1 00
S. Merry.....	5 00

J. H. Williams.....	\$5 60
T. H. Barr.....	5 00
John H. Barr.....	5 00
W. H. Isaacs.....	1 00
M. O. Brown.....	2 00
Nathan Elanger.....	5 00
Mr. Hill, Fort Wayne.....	59 00
Collection by Henry Ackeret, Agent—	35 30
From Greencastle.....	27 50
From Crawfordsville.....	34 35
From Young Ladies Society.....	68 00
From Thorntown.....	23 50
From Poplar Ridge.....	1 50
From Westfield.....	17 25
From Deming.....	12 00
From Union Church.....	27 00
From New Parish, by E. F. Hasty.....	210 10
From Bainbridge, by A. J. Scott.....	11 05
From Greeneb'g and Newcastle, by Jane B. Weeden.....	13 19
From Goshen, by H. H. Hitchcock.....	50 00
From Robinsville, Wis., by Rev. H. Morell.....	29 00
	8 00
	\$1577 45
JAMES M. RAY, Treasurer.	
Indianapolis, Jan. 18, 1866.	

### Report of Stores.

General Agent's report of Clothing received from December 15th, to January 15th:

One box from Amo. Hendricks Co., valued at \$170 00	
One box from Manchester, Decatur Co.....	25 00
" " Greencastle.....	110 00
" " Terre Haute.....	60 00
" " Clayton.....	96 50
" " 2d Presb. Soc'y, Thorntown.....	103 25
" " M. E. Church, ".....	55 00
" " Polar Ridge.....	12 00
" " Orland, Steuben Co.....	124 31
Total.....	\$756 06

J. S. WILLETS,  
General Agent.

MOTHERS AND THEIR INFLUENCE.—When I lived among the Choctaw Indians, says one, I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life; and, among other things, he informed me that at their start they made a great mistake—they only sent boys to school. These boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives; and the uniform result was, the children were like their mothers. The father soon lost all his interest both in wife and children. "And now," says he, "if we would educate but one class of our children, we should choose the girls: for when they become mothers they educate their sons." This is the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully enlightened where mothers are not in a good degree qualified to discharge the duties of the home work of education.



**CORN FOR THE STARVING AND  
CLOTHING FOR THE DESTITUTE.**

**I**N ORDER TO SECOND THE EFFORTS OF THE Freedmen's Aid Commission, in meeting the present pressing wants of the starving and destitute, the Publisher of

**"The Martyrs and Heroes of Illinois,"**

offers for sale his edition of that MEMORIAL VOLUME at \$3 per copy in cloth, and \$3.50 in sheep or library style—one-half of the proceeds of such sale to be donated to the Commission.

The public are invited not to tarry in giving their orders, but at once forward their mites at this needful juncture.

Orders given to the Corresponding Secretary, any authorized Agent of the N. W. F. Aid Commission, or the Publisher, James Barnett, 191 Lake Street, Chicago, will be promptly attended to.

**"THE MARTYRS AND HEROES OF ILLINOIS."—NOTICES OF THE PRESS.**

A grateful memorial volume.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A few drops of the precious river of life that has freely flowed for the Union from the hearts of the soldiers of Illinois; a few names from the mighty roll of honor to which fame shall point forever; a few graves of the great multitude that have broken the earth as if they had followed it and sowed it with death. Sixty-nine sketches of heroic life and dying compose this volume. One President, two Brigadier Generals, nine Colonels, five Lieutenant Colonels, five Majors, eleven Captains, fourteen Lieutenants, one Surgeon, two Sergeants, five Corporals, one Master in the Navy, and thirteen Privates—stars, eagles and bars; leaves, chevrons and anchors, "in one red burial blent." It is a stray leaf of Illinois story that shall by and by make history.—*Chicago Journal.*

This is a book for the masses, and every loyal family should possess a copy. It is handsomely bound, and beautifully illustrated with portraits.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

It embodies a large amount of general information and personal incident, for the complement and preservation of which in attractive book form the public is indebted to the praiseworthy and intelligent labors of Mr. Barnett.—*Chicago Post.*

The sketches are well written, while their accuracy will commend them to all who desire to preserve memorials of our great struggle. We hope it will have, as it deserves, a large sale.—*Boone Co. Advertiser.*

Mr. Barnett has devoted very much energy, time and talent to this work, and has done it in a manner creditable to himself as an editor, and his craft as a printer. In return he deserves a liberal patronage at the hands of the friends of those whose memories he has thus helped to preserve in public remembrance and emblazon their deeds of gallantry.—*Aurora Beacon.*

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 ON DISEASES OF THE  
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 EMBRACING  
 Catarrh, Sore Throat, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma,  
 AND  
**CONSUMPTION,**  
 And their treatment by MEDICATED INHALATION by  
**Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, No. 189 Fourth Street,**  
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A FINE OCTAVO VOLUME OF 174 PAGES.

Price in paper, 50 cents; bound in muslin, \$1. Sent by mail free of postage.

Most of these Letters which compose the larger portion of this volume, have already been published in the principal New York and Cincinnati journals. The interest they have awakened, and the approbation they have continued to receive alike from the profession, the press, and the public at large, and the frequently expressed desire of our patients and others to possess them in book form, have influenced us to issue them in this manner, in connection with other matter of an equally interesting and instructive character.

EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New York Herald.

MODERN PROGRESS IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The public have latterly had presented to them rather a novel feature in the journalism of the day in the shape of elaborate scientific treatises on medical subjects, appearing in consecutive chapters. In the columns of the daily and weekly newspapers of this city. These articles are from the pen of Dr. Hunter, the well known practitioner in pulmonary and bronchial diseases, and are distinguished by their thorough acquaintance with the subjects treated of, the simplicity and clearness of their language, and the demonstrative force of the arguments employed.

From the New York Tribune.

To such as are not absolutely impervious to new ideas we would commend the series of Letters by Dr. Hunter, which have, from time to time, appeared in our columns, with regard to the nature, symptoms, and curability of Consumption.

From the New York Times.

DR. HUNTER concludes, in the present issue of the *Times*, his first series of essays upon Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. That they have been read widely and with profound interest we have every reason to believe; and while many of the writer's views conflict with those of the profession at large, they have certainly commended themselves quite generally to the popular judgment.

From the New York World.

THE readers of the *World* have doubtless perused, with interest and profit, the able Letters of Dr. Hunter on Consumption and its cognates, which have appeared, from time to time, in the *World* and other local papers. The simple style of these letters cannot fail to strike the reader favorably, while the research and wide experience of which they give evidence make them doubly valuable to the public.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Ohio.

DR. HUNTER'S advocacy of his views through the public press, instead of confining himself to the columns of the medical reviews, is the chief cause of complaint (where any exists) with medical men. We think the objection, instead of injuring the Doctor, reflects credit upon him. Everybody reads the newspapers in this country, and where the diseases upon which he treats, together with the causes of their origin, are described and explained fully to the understanding of unprofessional minds by a physician, he is entitled to the respect and confidence of the public.

From the Cincinnati National Union.

THE Doctors Hunter give, in this book, a series of letters, in a popular style, explanatory of the various causes that produce the diseases they propose to relieve by their peculiar and popular method of medicated inhalation. Their theory on the subject is a very plausible one, and well calculated to attract the attention of the afflicted.

From the Detroit Free Press.

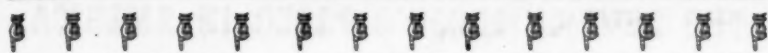
DR. HUNTER'S seventh letter of his series will be found in to-day's issue. These letters seem to be awakening a deep interest throughout the whole country.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

DR. HUNTER'S letters in another column will be found interesting to all our readers. The energy and logic with which Dr. Hunter discusses his views, carries conviction with them, and lays open to the popular as well as to the scientific mind a subject of vital importance, heretofore obscured by popular errors and professional diets.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.

DR. HUNTER'S LETTERS.—To those afflicted with throat and lung diseases we take great pleasure in recommending a careful perusal of the letters of Dr. Hunter in another part of the *Gazette*, whose writings upon these affections have attracted so much attention for the last five years.



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Yours respectfully,

P. MEREDITH.

GENTS—This is to certify that I have found ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM one of the best remedies in the world for *Diseased Lungs*. I have used it in my family for breaking up a troublesome cough with the happiest effect. I recommended it to a young lady who had a harassing cough and was threatened with Consumption, and it cured her in a few days. I would recommend it to all afflicted with a cough, and to those who are predisposed to Consumption.

Respectfully Yours,

A. A. HARRISON, No. 141 Sycamore St., Cincinnati.

Mr. B. C. SMITH, the husband of the lady who gives the following statement, has for some years been attached to the office of the Cincinnati Evening Times:

GENTS—This is to certify that I have suffered with *Diseased Lungs* for a number of years. During the last winter I had the attendance of one of the best physicians, who treated my case with great care, but the medicines only gave temporary relief. The cough was most distressing, and attended with cold night sweats and continual diarrhoea. My system was completely prostrated. At this time I procured ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which has been the means under Providence, of saving my life. I give this statement that others, who may be similarly afflicted, may know what will cure them.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. ABBY SMITH.

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